

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 458.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS from LONDON and LIVERPOOL to AUSTRALIA.—The following vessels are now loading in the East India Docks:—
JANE GREENE, 800 tons burden, Captain STEVENS, for ADELAIDE, PORT PHILLIP, and SYDNEY.
MARY GRAHAM, 800 tons burden, for ADELAIDE and PORT PHILLIP, August 25.
JOHN BARROW, for PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY, Sept. 10.
From Liverpool, DERRY CASTLE, for PORT PHILLIP, August 25.

Intending emigrants are invited to inspect the arrangements which are made for the especial comfort of passengers. The provisions are of a very superior kind. A total absence of sickness in vessels of this line has hitherto been the result of superior ventilation and the order that is secured by the regulations that are enforced. Baths and washhouses are erected on deck, and a library is supplied for the gratuitous use of all passengers. A prospectus, and the Hand-book for Emigrants, may be obtained from Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street, London, and 13, James-street, Liverpool.



ASSISTED EMIGRATION to AUSTRALIA by the TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS.—Passages to Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, may be obtained by paying sums from £11 and upwards, and giving good security for the payment of the balance in England. Apply to Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street, London.



AUSTRALIA.—Enclosed berths £16 and upwards, by the TEMPERANCE LINE of PACKETS.—The magnificent frigate-built ship DERRY CASTLE, burden 2,000 tons, Commander DRAKE, to sail in August. The dietary is very liberal and of the best description. Carries an experienced physician. The cabins are fitted on the most approved plans, and every arrangement is most complete in every respect. For prospectuses, Hand-books, &c., apply to Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 66, Gracechurch-street, London, or 13, James-street, Liverpool.

LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, illustrated with numerous experiments, may be obtained on moderate terms of Mr. T. A. SMITH, 244, Blackfriars-road, London.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE. Apply to THOMAS PIDDUCK, Ironmonger, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries.

WANTED, immediately, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, in a General Drapery Trade. Also, a steady Youth, about sixteen years of age, as an APPRENTICE.—Apply to Mr. E. HIBBERD, Fishery, Wilts.

WANTED, a good SALESWOMAN, for a Baby-Linen Establishment: one who has a knowledge of Millinery preferred.—Apply (stating salary, &c.) to Messrs. KITTs, Corn-market, Oxford.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—A YOUNG MAN, of good business habits, may hear of a comfortable situation by applying to J. W. BROWNE, Warminster, Wilts. A Dissenter preferred.

TO DRAPERS.—A Young Person, respectfully connected, who understands the Drapery Business, is anxious to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT for the counter. For particulars, apply, O. P., Post-office, Coventry.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A person, having had a College Education, and having been obliged to resign the ministry through ill-health, would be willing to undertake the reviewing department of some religious Periodical, or some similar occupation, at moderate remuneration. A copy of a work written by the advertiser, and now largely circulated, with the highest references, could be given.—Apply, P. Q. R., Post-office, Leicester.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, immediately, a respectable and industrious YOUNG MAN, of good address, who has a thorough knowledge of the Grocery and Provision Trade. None need apply whose business habits and moral character will not bear the strictest investigation. A Congregational Independent Dissenter preferred.—Address, stating age, reference, salary, &c., to T. TANNER, Grocer, &c., Bicester, Oxon.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—A Gentleman of industrious habits and good knowledge of the profession is desirous of PURCHASING A SHARE in a well established practice. He would undertake the duties of working partner. Unexceptionable references given and required.—Address, C., Messrs. Hooper and Son, Law Stationers, 45, Fleet-street.

SECOND-HAND COPIES of the NON-CONFORMIST.—A Welsh Dissenting Minister, who received the above Paper for several years, has lately died and left his widow quite unprovided for. She offers the following copies at a very low price; viz., for the year 1843, few numbers wanted; the year 1846 complete; and the years 47-48-49-50-51-52-53 complete within three or four numbers; the year 1854 complete to June. The numbers are quite clean. Any person desirous of obtaining the above copies, may do so by applying either to the Publisher, or to Rev. H. W. JONES, Tabernacle, Carmarthen.

MR. MECHE wishes it to be clearly understood that he CHARGES the SAME PRICES at the CRYSTAL PALACE as at Leadenhall-street; that his manufactures are varied to suit all classes. For instance, Dressing-cases at 25s., or at £150; Penknives at 1s. or 21s.; Tooth-brushes at 6d., or at 2s.; each article being good of its sort. Mr. Meche's assistants at the Crystal Palace will attend constantly to receive orders and dispose of his manufactures there.—4, Leadenhall-street, June 20.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had several years experience in Teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, either in a family or school. She can undertake tuition in English, with the solid rudiments of French, German, and music.—Address, B. B., Post-office, Reading, Berkshire.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s. The Stratus Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, £2 3s.; Dress Coat, £2 15s. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoolbred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—The FOUNDATION STONE of the New Chapel, to be erected for the Baptist Church, now meeting in Little Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, will be laid on FRIDAY, the 11th of AUGUST, 1854, at Three p.m., by S. M. PETO, Esq., M.P. An ADDRESS will be delivered on the Ground by the Rev. J. H. HINTON, A.M. A MEETING will be held in the evening at the LONDON TAVERN, D. W. WIRE, Esq., Alderman, is expected to preside, and several ministers have engaged to attend. Tea and Coffee will be on the table at five o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had at the Vestry in Little Prescot-street; the Mission House, Moorgate-street; at the London Tavern.

HOMERTON COLLEGE.—The TRAINING INSTITUTION of the CONGREGATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION.—The next Session commences September 1st, when there will be Vacancies for Male and Female Students. Young Men between the ages of eighteen and thirty, and Young Women between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, of decided piety, and desirous of being trained for Infant and Juvenile Schools, should apply to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. UNWIN, M.A., the COLLEGE, HOMERTON, near LONDON, to whom applications for Teachers for Juvenile and Infant Schools may be addressed. WILLIAM RUTT, Hon. Sec. The College, Homerton, August, 1854.

THE EDUCATOR or Quarterly Journal of the Congregational Board of Education, for August, price 3d. Ward & Co., London.

CHURCH-RATES and UNIVERSITY TESTS.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held August 1st, 1854, it was resolved,—

- 1.—That this Committee expresses its gratification at the large number of votes (184 against 211) by which the bill of Sir William Clay, for the entire abolition of Church-rates, was supported on the second reading, as justifying a confident anticipation of the early adoption of such a measure by the Legislature.
- 2.—That the Committee heartily congratulates the friends of religious freedom on the signal success which has crowned their efforts to abolish religious tests on matriculation, and on taking Bachelors' degrees, at the University of Oxford; and at the prospect of obtaining for all classes, irrespective of sectarian distinctions, all the advantages afforded by that and kindred institutions.
- 3.—That the Committee gratefully recognizes the valuable services in respect to these measures of Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., of James Heywood, Esq., M.P., and of the members by whom they have been supported; and also acknowledges with special pleasure the energetic co-operation of the Society's Local Committees, and Correspondents, throughout the Kingdom, and of many not officially connected with the Society, who have nevertheless cordially responded to its appeals.
- 4.—That the Committee regards the occurrences of the present Session of Parliament as affording the strongest encouragement to the friends of the Society to increase their exertions on its behalf.

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.
A GRANT OF THE "STIRLING TRACTS" AND "BRITISH MESSENGERS."

The Subscriber begs to inform Ministers and others who may be engaged in Preaching the Gospel in the Open-air, that he will give, on application, in parcels of 500 each, as many as ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TRACTS. One of such parcels will be forwarded by Post to any address, on receipt of twelve Postage stamps, as postage. Also will be given, FIVE THOUSAND COPIES of the BRITISH MESSENGER, in packets of thirty-two, on receipt of Twelve Penny Stamps as postage.

Tract Depot, Stirling, N.B.,
July 20, 1854. PETER DRUMMOND.

SIX PER CENT. is given for DEPOSITS by the CONGREGATIONAL and the WHITFIELD CHAPEL INVESTMENT SOCIETIES, Belgrave Estate Office, 13, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico.

R. G. PEACOCK, Secretary.
The County Fire and Provident Life Office.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS may obtain tickets of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the journey on payment of 1d., 2d., 3d., by inquiring of the Booking Clerk at all the principal stations where they take a railway ticket. Railway Passengers Assurance office, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, London.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BRISTOL; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandrahm, HAMBURG; and 95, Queen-street, PORTSEA. Intending assurers should send for a copy of the last year's report.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, Pall Mall
East, London.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.—Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the Plan of this Institution, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with perfect security. Interest payable in January and July.

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PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, and BUILDING SOCIETY, 22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The CHOICE of ALLOTMENTS upon the MUSWELL-HILL ESTATE will take place at the Office of the Society, on MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1854, commencing at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The estate consists of 19 acres. It is situated close to the Railway Station at Colney Hatch, and is adapted for the erection of Houses of a superior character. The Tithes and Land-tax are Redeemed, and the price of allotment, as stated on plan, includes the cost of conveyance and the erection of boundary fences. The Plans of the Estate, price 6d. each, and full particulars, may be obtained at the Office, between the hours of 9 and 5, and on Wednesdays from 9 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN EDWARD TRESSIDDER, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 37, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

LIFE.—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.—No charges whatever except the Annual Premium.—Member's Accumulated Fund, £260,000.—Annual Income, £230,000.—The entire profits divided triennially; and these profits are greatly augmented by the immediate employment of the funds, in granting loans to members and others on adequate security.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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FRANCIS CLOWES, Secretary.

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This Society offers a secure and safe mode for the investment of large or small sums of money, the security for which is unquestionable, the funds being all advanced upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.

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SHARES.—There are three descriptions of subscribing shares, namely:—£30, £50, £100. A £30 share requires the payment of 4s. per month for ten years. A £50 share of 5s. per month for 12½ years, or of 10s. for 7½. A £100 share of 10s. per month for 12½ years, or of 20s. for 7½.

Five per cent. compound interest allowed upon withdrawal. Members can pay up Shares of £10, £25, £30, £50, and £100 in full, and receive interest thereon half-yearly, with a share of the Profits in addition at the end of each year, which makes the interest now payable at 5½ per cent.

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The Society purchases freehold land in large estates, and, consequently, at an immensely lower rate than a small plot of the same land can be obtained. This land is allotted among the holders of £30 shares.

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of ten and four, and on Wednesdays from ten to eight.

JOHN EDWARD TRESSIDDER, Secretary.

A CHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

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HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Money received on Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October. RICHARD HOBSON, Secretary. 15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

COALS, Best, 27s.—R. S. DIXON & SON recommend the purchase of Coals for Winter, as they do anticipate any further reduction in price.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

BEST COALS ONLY.—COCKERELL and CO., COAL MERCHANTS to Her MAJESTY.—Cash price to-day, 28s. per ton for screened unmined Best Coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last twenty years. C. and Co. feel justified in strongly recommending purchases without delay.—Purfleet Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Eaton Wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

DEAFNESS.—Numerous Persons who have suffered from extreme Deafness and Noises in the Ears, and thought by many to be incurable, are anxious to make known to others the wonderful restoration to perfect hearing under Dr. MAXFRED'S treatment, of 72, Regent-street, first door in Air-street, London, where addresses may be had.—Patients received daily.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Retired Clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the Means of Cure: and will, therefore, send free, on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.—Direct the Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

WAR WITH RUSSIA!! will compel many to economise: to all such H. KEEN'S 60s. DRESS or FROCK SUITS will prove invaluable. They ensure, as do every article made at his establishment, confidence and support from all who honour him with a trial.—H. KEEN, Tailor, &c., 49, Ligonby-street, Gray's-inn.—Patterns Post Free.

REGISTERED PROMENEUR INFANT SAFETY CARRIAGES. Perambulators with REGISTERED SAFETY GUARDS; also, Childrens and Adults Riding Carriages in great variety on view. T. TROTMAN, MANUFACTURER, Camden Carriage Works, High-street, Camden-town, and at King-street and Baker-street CARRIAGE BAZAAR, Portman-square, London. Illustrated Circulars.

BARCLAY and CO'S STOUT. 3s. 6d. per DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and Co.'s PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.
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DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—H. SPARROW & Co. beg to announce, that in consequence of the late reduction of duty and the present depressed state of the Tea-market, they are enabled to offer

Good Breakfast Congou, 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d.
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Young Hyson, 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 4s. 8d., and 5s.
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Fresh Roasted Coffee, 11d., 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d.

With every other article in the Trade proportionately cheap, and of that sterling quality for which they have been celebrated for the last 26 years, price list of which may be had on application, post free, and parcels of £2 value and upwards, rail paid, to any station in the kingdom.—Address, HENRY SPARROW & Co., Wholesale Dealers in Tea, 372, Oxford-street, London.

TO VISITORS to the NEW CRYSTAL PALACE!—HINT to MOTHERS!—ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE (Established in the year 1793) is the best medicine that can possibly be given to infants and young children, and, as its name implies, is a real preservative of INFANTS in their numerous disorders, affording INSTANT RELIEF in CONVULSIONS, FLATULENCY, AFFECTIONS of the BOWELS, DIFFICULT TEETHING, RICKETS, MEASLES, &c. &c. It STANDS UNRIVALLED, and is so perfectly INNOCENT, that it may be given immediately after birth. Thousands of children are annually saved by this much esteemed medicine.—One trial will prove more than words can express.

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CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER" on the Government Stamp.

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Choice Mocha Coffee, rich and mellow, of great strength, 1s. 4d. per lb.; very excellent Plantation Ceylon, 1s. per lb. All the above Coffees packed in Tin Canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill.

Extraordinary Fine New-crop SOUCHONG, 4s. 4d. per lb. A 7-lb. Canister carriage-free to all parts of England for 30s.

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HIND'S CELEBRATED ONE SHILLING PARISIEN SAUCE.

Orders to be made payable to ANDREW HIND, at the Office, Battle-bridge.

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Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a bottle.
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CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES have for Sixty Years held a distinguished reputation, and are still and increasingly patronised by the highest names in rank, respectability, and science, from a personal knowledge of their utility in their own families.

It is a fact, established by the annual Bills of Mortality, that one-half of the children born are cut off before attaining seven years of age, and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stomach and bowels which produces the generation of worms.

The symptoms usually are loss of appetite, a paleness of colour of the face, emaciated and irregular state of the bowels, attended with violent pain. They bring on convulsions; they affect the growth of the body; and they prove fatal by ending in a consumption or decay.

As a certain restorer of Infantine health, in this critical state, "Ching's Worm-Destroying Lozenges" have long been known and esteemed: mild and safe in their operation, suited to every stage of this period of life, and infallible in their effect, their excellence can be gratefully testified to by many fond and anxious mothers who have successfully had recourse to them.

As an OPENING MEDICINE in Spring and Summer, for Adults as well as for Children, and for fullness in the stomach and bowels, and Convulsions, although worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to every other.

CHING'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES are peculiarly adapted and recommended for exportation to the EAST and WEST INDIES and warm climates generally, as their virtue remains unimpaired by time.

Sold in packets at 1s. 1½d., and boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; also by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; and most respectable chemists.

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THE MOO-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st, Facility of application; 2nd, Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd, It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th, It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation, and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Condon, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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PATENT, for valuable and extraordinary improvements in the most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, Camp, Opera, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses, to know the distance of objects viewed through them—of great importance to the Army, Navy, and others.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (observe, opposite the Royal Hotel). These Telescopes possess such extraordinary powers that some, three inches and-a-half, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the double Stars. With the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three miles and-a-half distant, and an object from sixteen to twenty miles; they supersede every other kind for the Waistcoat-pocket, and are of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers accordingly. The Royal Exhibition, 1851.—Small glass for the Waistcoat-pocket. A valuable newly-invented very small powerful Waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known a mile-and-a-half distant; they answer every purpose on the Race-course, at the Opera-houses, country scenery and ships are clearly seen at twelve or fourteen miles; they are invaluable for Shooting, Deer Stalking, Yachting, to Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. Opera, Camp, Race-course, and Perspective Glasses with wonderful powers; an object can be clearly seen from ten to twelve miles distant. Newly-invented Spectacles, immediately they are placed before extremely imperfect vision, every object becomes clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be produced. Being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed; and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired.—39, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.

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AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.—This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY.

We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN JAMERSON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.

17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853.

Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM. HYDE.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEUROUSNESS.

London, June 10, 1852.

Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she has suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. J. R. PETERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c.

The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severer chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-Square, July 31, 1851.

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it. JAMES FORSYTH.

SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING. The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions, which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkeley-square, Jan. 15, 1853.

Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only. "Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoths, 11s.; Six Mammoths sent free for 60s.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 458.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

STATE-CHURCHISM IN THE COLONIES.

It will be remembered that the supporters of the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill took particular pains to disavow any intention of inflicting ecclesiastical establishments upon the colonies. Whether from a desire to lull suspicion, or from an enlightened concern for colonial interests, they one and all professed to regard it as in the highest degree undesirable that our colonial fellow-subjects should suffer from the complicated mischiefs attributable to the alliance of the Church with the State in the mother country. Freedom from State-restrictions, fair competition and elbow-room for Voluntaryism, were the only objects of their aspirations. They were prepared to stick to State-Churchism at home, but in the colonies they were ready to forewear it utterly.

These gentlemen are wise in their generation, for as the Establishment principle is likely, before long, to be pretty severely strained at the centre, it would be bad generalship to expose it to certain destruction at the extremities. The good things of the Home Establishment are worth clinging to, and will hold together for some time to come, but of the little which has been seized upon in the colonies, nothing can be retained without hard fighting; and, as the colonies grasp the power of self-government, and exercise it untrammelled by the prescriptive influences of the old world, the danger of losing it all will be increasingly imminent. While the British Parliament has but just come up to the edge of the Voluntary controversy, its less august compeers at the antipodes find themselves already up to the neck in the troubled waters.

The intelligence lately received from quarters of the world so separated as Australia, Ceylon, and Canada, strikingly illustrates the extent to which the ecclesiastical element disturbs the equilibrium of senatorial bodies, and how vain are all efforts to adapt the vicious machinery of the past to the political creations of a wiser age.

At Melbourne, the Legislative Council has been engaged in angry debate on a clause in the new Constitution Bill, increasing the money grant for religious purposes in the colony of Victoria, such grant being allotted to the different denominations in proportion to their numbers. The continuance of the grant in the civil list of the colony was forced upon it by the act passed by the Imperial Parliament, and it appears that Sir John Pakington, when in office, suggested in his despatch that, like the Maynooth Grant, it should be placed on the consolidated fund, by being incorporated in the new constitution. Acting on this suggestion, we find the local Ministry urging such a settlement of the question, instead of allowing the subject to be yearly the occasion of "constant acrimonious agitation, raising sect against sect, stirring up ill-will among the various classes of the population, and exciting religious animosity—animosity, of all others, the most despicable." And, as they must needs give offence in doing anything in that direction, the Council is asked to do the thing handsomely, by giving £50,000 in lieu of £30,000. Alas! for the shortsightedness of statesmen, home and colonial, when within the same half year a pro-

posal to restore the Maynooth vote at home to the list of annually-debated questions narrowly escaped being carried, and Mr. Lucas initiated a new policy of which the abandonment of the grant is a prominent feature.

Glancing over this debate, we are amused at the reproduction of old State-church dogmas, modified to meet the case of a country, the Government of which is ready to endow all sects who will take its money. Christianity, it is contended, in sonorous phrase, as "the great conservative purifying element in the constitution of society, ought to be incorporated in the constitution of the State." But, exclaim the Voluntarys, what becomes of your Christian principle when you endow opposing creeds, some of which, it is contended, are anti-Christian? True! replies the Solicitor-General, who "would not be responsible for any of them, but would support Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans."

Then when, in rejoinder, it is "plausibly" suggested that this is equally endowing truth and error, we have the sophistical and communistic retort, that "every individual should support his own religion; and therefore the State, in supporting religion, only compels every man to do his duty"—it presumes not to discriminate between truth and error, but merely hands back to each sect a share of the revenues it has helped to contribute. When, however, in accordance with this theory, it is proposed to include the Jews, the Christian element is again conveniently thrust forward, and by a majority of one the Hebrew race finds itself placed among the other Dissenting sects which join in raising the funds of which others have the exclusive benefit. And so the Colony of Victoria commences its new legislative career with a nest-egg of religious strife, and its councillors, instead of ridding themselves of a troublesome question, have invested fresh controversial capital for future dialectic contests.

Ceylon, be it known, cannot by any stretch of language be designated "a Christian country." The mass of the inhabitants are Buddhists, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. Of the handful of the Christian population, the majority are Roman Catholic, the minority of a minority being composed of Dutch Presbyterians, Scotch Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists. The two Presbyterian and the Episcopal bodies are "established," some £10,000 being divisible between them. Divisible, that is, after the usual episcopal fashion, for while the Episcopalians are the smallest, and at the same time the richest section of the community, they carry off four-fifths of the amount, their bishop and his establishment alone costing £2,700 a-year.

Against this state of things a preliminary blow was struck in the financial report presented in 1849—a document mainly due to Mr. MacCarthy, the Colonial Secretary, and to Sir J. E. Tennant, now of our Board of Trade—which deprecated the existence of an arrangement calculated to arouse "the passions and jealousies so apt to be excited by any real or supposed preference of one sect over another by the Government of any colonial dependency."

At that time the colonists had only the double privilege of paying and grumbling, but a measure of self-government having been conceded to them, the local legislature has, through the medium of a select committee, overhauled the whole of the "Fixed Establishments" of the island. The presentation of the report of this body closed a protracted session of the Council at the beginning of June, and a copy is now before us.

In the committee, the bold proposal to abolish the ecclesiastical establishment was supported by two members, a third being "almost convinced," but declining to vote. A motion for the disallowance of the £2,000 to the Bishop of Colombo, and for placing the Senior Colonial Chaplain at the head of the ecclesiastical department as Archdeacon, in lieu of the cashiered functionary, was lost by one vote, and ultimately it was agreed to dock off £500 from the episcopal salary on the first vacancy. Further, the select committee report that—"the allowance for military duties of chaplains at Galle

and Trincomalee, and also for religious instruction to the Veddahs, they have struck out, considering that these items ought to be voted provisionally. They also propose to strike out the fixed allowance in aid of the incidental expenses of churches, considering that the same ought to be borne by the congregations themselves." It is pleasant to add, that these suggestions emanate not from Dissenters but Episcopalians, they being also among the leading and the rising men of the colony.

The progress of opinion among this class is yet more strikingly indicated by the publication of a "Minute" anterior to the date of this report—recorded by the Hon. Henry Selby, the Queen's Advocate, in his capacity of member of the Executive Government. In this able paper, while he avows his conviction that cogent reasons may be advanced in favour of a Church Establishment at home, the levying of taxes upon heathens—unrepresented in the legislature—for the maintenance of Christianity is, he contends, indefensible in principle and disastrous in its results. For, he forcibly argues,—

"If Christianity is ever to pervade the masses in Ceylon, the churches which from time to time may be gathered from amongst the surrounding heathen must be taught to look not for external aid—must be made self-supporting. They cannot look to be permanently maintained by voluntary contributions from abroad. Churches in England, America, and elsewhere may, nay ought, to send out missionaries to the heathen. But those foreign churches cannot be expected to cripple their resources for the missionary work by supporting the regular ministers of those churches which have been once firmly established amongst the heathen. The duty, then, of contributing of their substance to the maintenance of those who labour amongst them as pastors, must be, and I believe is, in some few cases, strongly pressed upon native Protestants. But how can they be expected to feel that this is really a Christian duty as long as they see comparatively wealthy European fellow Christians contributing nothing towards the support of their own ministers, but looking to the Government to pay them from the taxes collected from the community at large."

The entire document has, we learn, had considerable weight with influential members of the Legislative Council; and as the ordinance to be based on the report will, next session, be discussed clause by clause, further opportunities will be afforded for enforcing similar views.

With the ecclesiastical politics of Canada we have of late been made pretty familiar. There the Ministry, like the Coalition Government at home, has been made to smart, though more severely, for the course which it has pursued in respect to ecclesiastical questions. Bent on retarding, if possible, the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, to which they stood pledged, they have been beaten at the outset of the session, and driven to dissolve the legislative body and appeal to the popular will. Canada is at this time, therefore, stirred by the excitement of a general election, intensified by the consciousness, that on its results depends the termination or the long continuance of an ecclesiastical struggle which makes the existence of social tranquillity in the colony impossible. We will not speculate on the probable issue, as in about another fortnight we shall have the electoral returns, and be able to deal not with contingencies but with realized facts.

Facts such as these supply their own moral. They show State-ecclesiasticism to be everywhere the same in its practical working—the source of constant difficulty to the governors, and a perpetual discontent to the governed. The comprehensive system is found to work no better than the exclusive, and peace cannot be better kept by paying half-a-dozen sects than by preferring one, as in old England. Establishments are passing into another and experimental stage, and by the time our statesmen are obliged to abandon those at home, colonial experience will have warned them that modifications can be of no avail, and that permanent quiet can be obtained only by total abolition.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

The Commons having accepted the principal amendments of the Lords, and the Lords having waived those with which the Commons disagreed,

the Oxford Bill was one of the batch of measures which on Monday night received the Royal assent. *Finis coronat opus!* Admission to the University of Oxford will no longer be contingent on subscription to the Articles of the Church of England, or acceptance of the Shibboleth of any sect. The right to all the Degrees, on the same terms, is logically involved in the concession of that of B.A., and cannot long be withheld. The existing restrictions at Cambridge will of course soon share the fate of Oxford, and then the educational institutions of less pretensions, which have heretofore been mere appendages and snuggeries of the Establishment, will have to take down their barriers, and dispense their gifts with an impartial hand.

These are "great facts," and the history of which they form a part is pregnant with instruction. The session which has yielded nothing to other sections of reformers has resulted in a victory for the Voluntary party worth, not five months, but five years of exertion. By firmly insisting on a sound principle, without regard to the chances of immediate success, and without consulting the convenience of Liberal statesmen, they have achieved a work, the honour of which those statesmen would be too glad to enjoy.

But boasting is "excluded" where the objects yet to be attained far exceed in magnitude those which have been already realized. Hence the Liberation Society, which, it is acknowledged, has admirably performed a most important service to the entire Dissenting body, while—in the resolutions appearing elsewhere—appreciating the value of the advance which has been made, and the services of all who have acted as leaders or auxiliaries in the Parliamentary campaign now closed, very pertinently suggests that the occurrences of the session afford the strongest encouragement to the friends of the organization which has been enabled to effect so much, to put forth increased efforts. We earnestly trust that the hint will be taken by those to whom it is addressed, and that a generous recognition of past services, by a manifestation of unwonted liberality, will make it easy to render others of yet greater importance.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

There has been a contest for a Church-rate at Great Marlow. The proposal to adjourn its consideration for a twelvemonth, on a show of hands, was declared by the vicar to have been carried. The churchwardens demanded a poll, which terminated in a majority of nineteen for the rate.

At Neath, also, a rate has been carried on a poll by 56 to 18.

At Macclesfield there was last week a Church-rate contest. A motion that no rate be granted was carried in a vestry meeting by a considerable majority—the demand for the rate being based upon the plea that it was required for the repair of the fabric—not one shilling being asked for ornament, choir, or organist. On a poll, a rate of 3d. in the pound was carried by 249 to 206.

In Mallynd, Merioneth, a vestry meeting was called on the 3rd inst. to make a rate. In spite of the inconvenient hour, and the progress of hay-making, the farmers attended in unusual numbers. The rector in the chair—greatly embarrassed by the presence of what he knew to be eight to one of opposition—spoke a few sentences in favour of having a good fence around the dead; and, after some remarks, condemnatory of the rate principle, the churchwardens were requested to propose a rate, but seeing the general feeling against them, they refused to make any proposal at all. Nevertheless, at the suggestion of a Dissenting parishioner, it was agreed to repair the walls of the churchyard by free-will offerings, and several Dissenters volunteered their service to accompany the churchwardens through the parish, to collect towards that object; and it is said that the rector remarked to some one afterwards, that he would make no attempt for a Church-rate again in Mallynd.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS' YEARLY EPISTLE.

The epistle of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, to the quarterly and monthly meetings, has been published, but for the most part consists of arguments and reflections scarcely suited to the columns of a newspaper. We therefore notice only one or two prominent features of this document. Amongst other things, we notice a condemnation of music other than "sacred," as having, "in innumerable instances, allured the feet of the young to the lightness, the gaiety, and even the dissipation of the world, and thus proved amongst the many snares against which we are enjoined fervently to pray, 'Lead us not into temptation.'" On the subject of ecclesiastical restraints it is remarked:—

Reports have been furnished to this meeting from the several meetings of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland, of the restraints upon our members in support of our ancient Christian testimony against all ecclesiastical demands. We have directed a digested statement of the particulars of these restraints to be printed and circulated for the information of our members and others. This testimony to the freedom and spirituality of Gospel ministry, and against the usurpations of human power and wisdom in the things of God, is still dear to us, as to our forefathers in the truth. We desire affectionately to encourage all our members to its continued faithful support, in the meekness of wisdom; and we would tenderly entreat them to be upon their watch against that spirit which would lead any of them away from its full and consistent maintenance.

With respect to the war, attention is prominently called to one of the fundamental principles of the society:—

While not insensible of the solemn responsibility of the profession which we are making herein before men, we feel bound explicitly to avow our continued unshaken persuasion, that all war is utterly incompatible with the plain precepts of our Divine Lord and Lawgiver, and with the whole spirit and tenor of his Gospel; and that no plea of necessity or of policy, however urgent and peculiar, can avail to release either individuals or nations from the paramount allegiance which they owe unto Him who hath said, "Love your enemies." To carry out such a profession consistently is indeed a high attainment, but it should be the aim of every Christian.

Friends are entreated to be on their guard "against entering into any engagements in business which would be likely to involve them in transactions connected more or less directly with the maintenance of war or of a military establishment." The Epistle is signed by "Joseph Thorp, clerk to the meeting this year."

IRISH "REGIUM DONUM" AND BELFAST THEOLOGICAL PROFESSORSHIPS.

The following are the terms of the returns ordered, on the 20th ult., by the House of Commons on Mr. Hadfield's motion:—

Returns ordered "from the 31st day of March, 1853, to the 31st day of March, 1854, of the names of the thirteen theological and other professors and pensioners at Belfast receiving money from Parliamentary grants; and of the number and names of students attending all the professors, and how many attend each professor, distinguishing such as attend the non-subscribing professors; and also distinguishing those that attended all the session from those that attended part of it only; and of the time that such session continued for actual and exclusive service and instruction; also, of the number of hours per week given by each professor to his class, and of the days in each week so given; also, the amount of salary received from the Government by each professor or pensioner from his professorship or pension; together with the amount which he receives from the *Regium Donum*, his congregational income, and pension, whether from the sum of £2,600 granted in 1853 or otherwise, and what amount he receives for distributing the *Regium Donum* or other services, and on what scale of remuneration; also, whether any and which of the said professors and pensioners receive any and what other pension from any source, and whether the congregational income or salary of any of the said professors be appropriated to any other purpose than his or their own private use because of any professional or other income received from Government.

"Of the congregational income of the ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and any class or denomination of Nonconformists in Ireland, who received portions of the Parliamentary Grant of 1853, with the number of families belonging to each congregation;—particularizing, in each case, the congregation, minister's name, date of ordination or installation, number of families, stipend paid by each congregation, and from Home Mission, value of glebe, chaplaincies, poor-law, gaol, or military, bequests, donations, &c., and total.

"Of the several sums received by or paid to the ministers before-mentioned, or referred to; or by or to the several funds for the benefit of widows of ministers from the Parliamentary or Government Grant of 1853, amounting to (about) £37,000; and of the particulars of the sum of (about) £790, for the expenses of distributing the said sum, or any part thereof, and to whom paid, and the amount of each payment, and for what services, and on what scale; and also the amount paid to clerks of Synod, and whether for any and what services, or for pensions or grants.

"And, of what sects or denominations of Protestant Nonconformists in Ireland, whether they are of any class of Presbyterians, or of the sect or denomination usually called Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, or otherwise, which do not receive any grant of money for their professors, ministers, the widows of ministers, or otherwise howsoever."—*Mr. Hadfield.*

DULWICH COLLEGE INQUIRY.—On Saturday morning Mr. Thomas Hare, inspector to the Charity Commissioners, resumed the inquiry into the state and administration of the College of Dulwich. After Mr. Farmer, representing the Dulwich School Association, and Mr. G. Allen, Master of the College, had been examined, the inspector said no further public inquiry would be held, but the members of the college could take to the 1st of September to make their report, and the parishes could take to the 1st of October to consider what they agreed to or dissented from, after which he would make his report to the Charity Commissioners. The proceedings then terminated.

Religious Intelligence.

ORDINATION SERVICES, LINCOLN.—On Wednesday, July 26, the Rev. Caleb Scott, LL.B. (of Airedale College and the University of London), was ordained as pastor of the church assembling in Newland Independent Chapel, Lincoln. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, of Leeds, delivered the Introductory Discourse; the Rev. J. Watts, of Boston, proposed the Questions; the Rev. Professor Scott, of Airedale College, gave the Charge; and in the evening the Rev. H. Allon, of London, preached to the people. The Revs. J. Lewis, of Galway; H. Lee, of Gainsborough; J. G. Roberts, of Horncastle; S. S. Dobson, B.A., of York; J. Williams, of Great Fairburn; W. Goodwin, B.A., of Metcalfe, of Lincoln; C. S. Sturrock, B.A., of Spring-hill, &c. &c., were also present and took part in the services. The ministers and friends dined together after the

morning service in the Corn Exchange. The services were of a very interesting character.

WOLVEY, WARWICKSHIRE.—The jubilee of the Sabbath-school in connexion with the General Baptist Chapel, was held on Monday, July 31st., 1854. On the previous day, suitable sermons were preached to crowded congregations by the Rev. T. Stevenson, Leicester. A large and commodious tent, 63ft. by 40, was erected for the occasion. The Rev. S. Wigg, Leicester, having preached in the chapel a jubilee sermon, the company retired to the tent for tea, when no less than 600 persons sat down to partake of this refreshment. After tea, the chair was taken by W. Croft, Esq., of Wolvey; and a paper having been read by the Rev. J. Knight, the pastor of the church, on the rise, progress, and present condition of the school, a purse, containing twelve guineas, was presented to him by the Rev. S. Wigg, in the name of the ladies of his church and congregation. Speeches suitable to the occasion were then delivered by the Rev. G. Miall, Ullesthorpe; J. Saulsby, Longford; T. Stevenson, Leicester; J. Lewitt, Coventry; and J. Jones, Pailton. The number present could not be far short of 1,000 persons.

NAUNTON.—On Wednesday last, August 2nd., a service was held in the Baptist chapel, Naunton, in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. John Lewis, late of King-Sansley, over the church and congregation meeting at Naunton and Guiting. At 4 o'clock about two hundred sat down to tea. A public service followed, when the chapel was well filled, many of the auditors having come from the surrounding towns and villages. Mr. E. Comely Notgrove, one of the deacons of the church, who presided, stated that Mr. Lewis had received and accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation to take the pastoral oversight of them. Mr. Lewis, in the course of his address, adverted to some of the leading incidents of his life, and explained why he thought it right to make that the sphere of his labours. He also stated the doctrines and sentiments which he proposed to declare amongst them. Addresses were afterwards delivered, on "The Duty of a Church towards its Pastor," by the Rev. J. Statham, of Bourton-on-the-Water; on "The Relation of the Church to the World," by the Rev. J. Acock, of Stow-on-the-Wold; and on "A Faithful Ministry either a Blessing or a Curse," by the Rev. W. J. Henderson, of Banbury. All the addresses were exceedingly effective, and the meeting throughout a deeply interesting one.

COVENTRY.—WEST-ORCHARD SCHOOL AND CLASS-ROOMS.—The members and friends of West-orchard Chapel have completed the erection of a noble building, worthy the spirit of the age. It consists of three stories, the whole being warmed by hot-water apparatus, and lighted with gas. There are in all ten rooms. The Boys' Room, on the ground floor, is 43 feet by 25 feet, and the ceilings 15 feet high, to be appropriated for a Day and Sunday Schools. The one on the second story is to be used for a Girl's School on Sunday. There is also a convenient room for a Library; six Class Rooms, three of which are 20 feet by 10 feet; and a fine room, 25 feet by 20 feet, for writing classes. The whole are well ventilated and lighted. The cost is about £1,400, including the purchase of a house which formerly adjoined the old building. The schools in connexion with this chapel were established in 1785. On Sunday, July 23rd, sermons were preached on behalf of the building fund by the Rev. E. H. Delf, the minister of the chapel, and on Tuesday evening, July 25th, by the Rev. J. B. Brown, B.A., of Claydon's Chapel, London. On Tuesday evening, August 1st, the services in celebration of the opening of the new school-rooms were concluded by a tea-meeting, which was well attended. The tables were liberally furnished by a number of ladies connected with the West-orchard congregation, and a sum of about £21 was realised, which will be devoted to the expenses of the building. After tea, a meeting was held in the chapel, over which the Rev. E. H. Delf presided. Mr. W. F. Taylor read the Report of the Building Committee, in which it was stated, that £901 were subscribed before the day of opening. The speakers were—the Revs. W. T. Rosevear, of Cow-lane Chapel; J. Lewitt, of White Friars'-Lane Chapel; J. Button, of Kenilworth; J. Percy, of Warwick; W. P. Davies, of Putney; and Mr. J. G. Reed, of New College, London. The absence of the Rev. E. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, who was suffering under domestic bereavement, and also of the Revs. J. Sibree and E. G. Williams, who were unavoidably absent from Coventry, was a subject of much regret. The meeting was an agreeable and enthusiastic one. On the following evening a treat was given by the teachers and friends to the children of the Sunday and Day schools.

MISSIONS IN TURKEY.—A public breakfast meeting, called by the Evangelical Alliance, but open to all the friends of missions, was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, July 26. The special object was to receive the Rev. Outhbert Young, Secretary of an association recently formed in London, under the patronage of Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Kinnaird, and others, to aid the American Missionaries who have long laboured in Western Asia, and are now meeting with great encouragement. Dr. Grevill presided, and a lively interest was excited. After devotional exercises, in which the Rev. John Blackburn, of London, took part, the Chairman introduced the object. Mr. Young then proceeded to give an outline of the important operations of the American missionaries, and the remarkable success attending their labours. The Rev. Dr. Candlish, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Thomson, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander, afterwards addressed the meeting. Dr. Thomson said what might come out of the present war, favourable to the extension of the Gospel in the East, it was impossible to predict. But if it should open up the way for missionaries to the Mohammedan

population, it would only be another illustration of that striking sentence of Foster, that "God often sows the seeds of the Gospel in the furrows that have been raised by the ploughshare of war." Most certainly, if Great Britain should succeed in bringing this war to a triumphant close, and in this way of placing Turkey under heavy obligations to us, we must have something to say to her. Dr. Thomson then proceeded to dwell on the fact, that the Syrian mind was not like that of some of the countries of the East, in a state of exhaustion or torpor. There was vigour and a spirit of inquiry about them, and, like their soil, they only need cultivation—the cultivation which the Bible and the schoolmaster would give them—in order to the production of wide and blessed results. The experience of the American Mission had proved this already, and would prove it every year on a more extensive scale. He quite concurred in the opinion, that our duty was by the formation of an auxiliary society to assist the American Board, rather than to institute a new agency; and if such a movement helped to increase and strengthen the bonds of union between the two great Protestant countries, it would be one of those indirect benefits which are so often found to arise out of direct efforts for the good of men. A general desire was felt for another visit from Mr. Young, at a season more favourable for a public meeting, when an auxiliary association for Edinburgh may be formed. In the meantime, a large provisional committee has been appointed to receive contributions, and make arrangements.

Correspondence.

BEVERLEY ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Much misapprehension exists regarding the recent election and state of parties in Beverley.

From fifteen years' experience, I can prove that no individual, in or out of Beverley, can command half-a-dozen Liberal votes.

That a large portion of the constituency is, and has long been, Liberal; and no Tory was ever elected, except when extensive bribery and corruption prevailed.

That at the present election Mr. Gordon was introduced in the most fair and unexceptionable manner. Before he was adopted as a candidate, he had to stand the test of a vote of the members of the Reform Association, and a public meeting of the electors. Everything in connexion with the election was open, straightforward, and candid.

From the first, Mr. Gordon declared himself a progressive reformer. He was in favour of a large extension of the suffrage (£5, or under), vote by ballot, and perfect religious equality (he emphatically declared that no man ought to pay for the religion of another); and his private and public conduct attested that he was earnest and sincere in his professions.

The constituency numbers a little over 1,000. Under the peculiar circumstances of this election, not more than about 800 could have possibly voted. Without any undue influence whatever, and on the strictest principles of purity, Mr. Gordon polled 493. His opponent only polled 192, nearly all Tories, and several of them members of a bigoted Tory Protestant association, of the Rev. Treham Gregg school.

In my humble judgment, the Ballot Society has disgraced itself by trying to cause division after the most approved Chartist fashion, which, if it had succeeded, would only have let in a Tory of the old Protectionist school.—Yours, A REFORMER.

Beverley, 7th August, 1854.

[Mr. Gordon being, as we understand, a recent convert to the ballot, may not his new views be set down as the result of the movement of the Ballot Society, aided by electoral pressure.]

THE CHOLERA IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with painful interest the appeal of Mr. Sturge, and the letter of Mrs. Clarke relating to the state of the inhabitants of Salem and Sturgetown in Jamaica. No doubt they will meet with a satisfactory response. Would that experience justified the hope, that those who once struggled so nobly to procure freedom for the negro race will, in a similar spirit now, reflect, unite, and labour, permanently to improve their condition. Mr. Sturge and others have expended a great deal of money and energy on that country. To a man who lived thirteen years in the West Indies; rode on horseback above ten thousand miles in Jamaica; held above twelve hundred courts, and did what he could, through evil report and good report, to prepare those within his reach, who had been slaves, for the enjoyment of true freedom, it is distressing to find that after all which has been done by so many persons, the wife of a distinguished missionary should find it necessary to state to Mr. Sturge, that a town which bears his name "is rather difficult of access," and that there is "only one medical man for a large district, so that for the first week no one visited the place." "The people were filled with terror. As soon as Mr. Clarke could hear how things really were, that they had no medical advice, and but little medicine, and the poor people fast dying, he resolved to go over." "They took with them a large supply of medicine, nourishment, &c. They found that there had been more than thirty deaths; not one who had been attacked up to that period had recovered. The people were perfectly hopeless. As soon as any one was taken ill, a coffin was at once made, and a grave prepared to receive the body."

It appears that the efforts made by Mr. Clarke, and his friends led to this result: "Fifteen or sixteen out of twenty cases are now recovering." Before these

people were visited, "at Salem about twenty out of 150 or 200 inhabitants had died." At Sturgetown, where "no medical man had been," "a place rather difficult of access," "the people were perfectly hopeless, and not one who had been attacked up to that period had recovered." "In that small town there have been sixty deaths, and fourteen more in the immediate neighbourhood." On the other hand, Mrs. Clarke states that, "mercifully, the cholera has not spread to any alarming extent" in the place where she is located.

Your readers will draw their own conclusions from the letter of Mrs. Clarke. It is only for me to ask, how long will such a state of things be allowed to exist in a country of which the late Lord Metcalf said to me, "I believe there is no finer climate than these mountains in the world. I know of none."

A gentleman well known to Mr. G. W. Alexander and others, as a West India proprietor of high character for benevolence and truthfulness, now on a visit to this country, met me in the street the other day; and, in the course of a short conversation, stated a fact which deserves the attention of all who wish well to the cause of freedom. "A few years ago (said he) there were in the parish of St. David's above 300 white persons; they are now reduced to eight families."

Is Jamaica to become another Hayti? or, are the American slave-holders to buy up the lands and take the place of our countrymen? It may be worth while for those who paid twenty millions of money to effect freedom for our West India colonies, to ask Government, Parliament, Anti-slavery Society, and People, till they obtain an answer. The case requires something more than occasional speeches, resolutions, and complaints of the conduct of others; or even occasional grants of money. We must put our shoulders to the wheel, if we are to put an end to slavery all over the world by a successful example in our own colonies. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

STEPHEN BOURNE.

4, Leonard-street, Kentish Town, August 6, 1854.

P.S.—Perhaps one of the most effectual modes of relief would be, the establishment of Industrial Schools on the high mountains, and the removal to them of the surviving orphans under the care of well instructed Europeans.

AGGRESSIONS UPON PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May we request the favour of your kindly inserting the following article, which has been forwarded to us by one of the most respectable houses in Strasburg, on behalf of their co-religionists and Protestantism in general. Our friends request that it may be circulated as extensively as possible, feeling convinced it will prove of deep interest to all Evangelical and Protestant readers.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

FRENCH PROTESTANT DESCENDANTS.

London, 31 July, 1854.

At a moment when an intimate alliance unites a great Protestant with a Catholic power,—when the fleets of England and France are cruising together in the Baltic and Black Seas,—and when their armies are united on the field of battle in the Danubian Principalities, would it be supposed that, at this momentous period, the Ultramontane party of France would not, for very shame, refrain from their aggressions upon the Protestants of that country? But, no! even in this very moment they redouble their hostilities against the Protestant institutions of that country, and seek every possible means of crushing them. To confirm this assertion we need only mention the impediments they everywhere create to the formation of new Protestant communities. We might also quote the protest which twenty-six French bishops have addressed to the Government against Mr. Weiss, the author of a work on "Protestant Refugees," whom they are astonished to see still occupy the place of Professor of History at one of the colleges in Paris. But we believe we can produce a much more serious fact, which has just taken place at Strasburg, in Alsace.

Strasburg is justly styled the metropolis of the Protestantism of the Confession of Augsburg. Not only does this city (formerly wholly Protestant) still contain at the present time a Protestant population of about 30,000 inhabitants, including the better class of citizens, but it is also the seat of the highest authorities of the Church,—of a superior Ecclesiastical Court which assembles every year,—and of a directorship which administers the affairs of the Church from one session of this Court to the other. It is also the seat of a Protestant Academy, or Seminary, where all the ministers, acknowledging the Augsburg Confession, are educated, as also of a very flourishing Protestant College, or Gymnasium. It is the seat of a Bible and Missionary Society, of a Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of many others—benevolent as well as ecclesiastical.

Prior to the first Revolution there was at Strasburg a University which held a highly distinguished rank among other establishments of the same nature, and where were educated, among others, many of the greatest diplomatists of modern times, including Prince Metternich. This entirely Protestant University, founded at the era of the Reformation, together with a Gymnasium attached, possessed considerable property, administered by itself under the surveillance of several persons delegated by the magistrate of the city, who then exercised the rights of supremacy.

These exclusive rights (guaranteed by the peace of Augsburg in 1555, and of Westphalia in 1648) were preserved to this establishment by Louis XIV. on the capitulation of this city, by which it came under his government. They were respected by the first Revolution, and guaranteed anew to the Protestants by several decrees. The old university having been suppressed, the First Consul endowed in 1802 a Protestant academy (which was erected by his commands), and a Gymnasium which had existed before, and which was intended to form an annexation of this academy. To this day the Protestants of Alsace have uninterruptedly maintained the possession and enjoyment of these advantages.

It is but recently the Ultramontane party of this city have had the unheard-of audacity to attempt depriving the Protestants of their aforesaid rights. During many years they have precluded their aggression by a series of libels, which, while insinuating that this property legally belongs to the city of Strasburg, and that its magistrate ought to renew the possession of it, sought to excite the lower orders against the professors of the Seminary and Gymnasium, and the most odious calumnies were circulated to provoke public opinion against these seminaries. In short, this party, having gained over the Mayor of Strasburg and the "Préfet" of the department, imagined that the proper opportunity had now arrived to commence that spoliation which they had meditated for years.

The Mayor, being won over without any other form of process, and under the absurd pretext that these possessions were the property of the city, made a seizure of a considerable portion of them, and would have caused them all to be seized, if an order from Government had not prevented him.

The Protestants of Alsace hoped that the Government, respecting the treaties of peace and the decrees which solemnly sanctioned these Protestant possessions, would re-establish by a supreme decision the old state of things.

Up to this day, however, this hope has not been realised, though assuredly quite legitimate. It is not without reason that the Protestants of Alsace complain of being obliged to defend their rights, against which not the slightest objection can be raised before the courts of justice.

The final result of the action in which they are going to be engaged cannot be doubted, but it is quite certain that this unheard-of aggression will re-animate for a long time that religious hatred which has been slumbering in the embers.

How can Protestants extend a brotherly hand to men who pursue their religion with an implacable hatred, and who think only of ruining their Church and institutions?

These facts now taking place in Strasburg are but an episode in a great crusade which Popery has undertaken against the Protestants of all countries.

Let not the Protestants of Great Britain slumber! This attempt to undermine Protestantism will convince them afresh of what they may expect on the part of Roman Catholicism.

CHURCH-RATE CONTESTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A letter in your last week's impression, from the Secretary of the LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY, announces a legal work as in course of preparation by that body in aid of the Church-rate contests now becoming so general throughout the country. Permit me, in anticipation of this very much wanted work, to offer a few practical suggestions which a somewhat extended observation has satisfied me are not less needed. As matters now stand, the great point of tactics on the part of Church-rate opponents seems to be, to give up all the vantage ground that can possibly be surrendered, and to attack the fortress, not in the weakest part but in the strongest.

In nine cases out of ten, the churchwardens are allowed to produce their accounts for the past year, get them passed, lay their estimate for the year ensuing, pass that, and ask for the necessary rate, before a whisper of opposition is suffered to be heard; and then the parish, which has thus assented without objection to the necessity of repairs, and the accuracy of the estimate, and inferentially to the propriety of the rate, is asked to stultify itself at the last moment by objecting to the natural corollary from all these premises, and deciding that no rate be granted. A plan of tactics more certain to detach the waverers, with whom every parish abounds, could hardly be desired. And this, when (speaking from experience) the accounts, in all probability, would not have borne inspection, the estimate contains illegal items, and the rate, even if correct, is actually invalid.

I am aware that this policy has arisen in great measure from the fear of creating confusion, and losing the point to be contended for in the tumult of a crowded and angry vestry. Respecting very much the motive, I may be permitted to think that the fear is overstrained. The anxiety to avoid confusion ought to be far, more on the side of the churchwardens than on that of the opponents; for unless they can show that their rate was actually put to and approved by the parish in vestry assembled, they cannot enforce it. But there is no need for any confusion at all. In these matters there is always some one leader; or, if there is not, one can always be found. Let the rest do as they do in the House of Commons—follow their leader; leaving it to him to do the speaking, move the amendments, demand the explanations, make the protests, and play carte and tierce with the chairman. If F. T.'s letter to the English Churchman means anything, it means that a Church-chairman, acting illegally, may hope, perhaps, to beat an unled vestry: his manoeuvres would be futile against one sensible man, trusted by his fellow-parishioners.

Let me urge, then, that the last year's accounts should never be suffered to go unsifted. If any part of the expenditure is illegal or unauthorized—and I have seen very few accounts in which it is not one or the other—the amount thus expended belongs legally to the fund for the current year, and lessens so far the estimate for its provision. Our leader, therefore (I will assume now that we have one), should object seriatim to each item which he thinks either actually illegal, or not authorized by the parish. If it be actually illegal, the vote of the vestry confirming it will not make it legal; and he should then, if beaten by the majority, hand up the written protest to his chairman, and require it to be entered on the Minutes. If he can keep a copy of his protest, so much the better, as Church officials play strange tricks sometimes; and if they do not enter it, he will then have evidence of its purport. At all events, if he cannot conveniently write off a copy, he can show it to one or two ratepayers, with whom he will probably be consulting, so that they can speak afterwards to their recol-

lection of its terms. This may seem rather a troublesome course; but the advantage is just this—that if he is mistaken in his protest, no harm is done; while if he is right, and the rate is afterwards made notwithstanding his objection, he will in all probability have invalidated it altogether. You never said a truer thing, Mr. Editor, than that “after all, it is not easy to make a Church-rate which shall be legally impregnable.”

Let me say, also, that there is no reason why the usual weapons of opposition to the Church-rate should not be used at this first stage just as well as at the last. The leader may either move, “that such and such an item be expunged,”—or, “that the accounts do not pass,”—or, “that the vestry do now adjourn, in order to enable the churchwardens to present a better account.” Certainly, the instances come to my knowledge in which this last motion would have been something more than justifiable are neither few nor far between.

Suppose, however, that our leader has put his amendment, had it put to the vote, lost it, and entered his protest, the next thing (which, by the way, ought properly to be the business of a second vestry meeting) is to receive the estimates for the current year. Now, without saying that there is not such a thing as a valid Church-rate in the country, I am sure that the number of rates invalidated by the estimates is far beyond common belief. I do not refer to the constant introduction of half-and-half items, which are spoken of as neither legal nor illegal, and with which a vestry may deal as it pleases, but I mean that illegal items are commonly inserted, the allowance of which invalidates the whole rate. To take, however, the not-illegal items, the charge for organ-blowers, church-walkers, and the like; these are mere extravagancies, usurpations upon the patience of the vestry. The fair way of dealing with these is to move separately as to each that it be expunged, and, if necessary, to go to a poll upon each item. Let this be done once, and I will answer for it nothing more will be heard of them. Fancy half-a-dozen items, involving six distinct motions for expungement, with a separate poll upon each. A separate poll it undoubtedly must be, for a vestryman who objects to one of the six may approve of another; and if the churchwarden is not careful, he will get an invalid rate from inaccuracy in taking the votes of the vestry. Why, the churchwardens would themselves give up the items rather than face the contest!

With respect, however, to the items that are absolutely illegal, such as payments to the rector in lieu of glebe, retrospective expenditure, and the like, the best thing that can be done is to leave them where they are, to invalidate the rate of themselves, and save the trouble of a poll. The only objection to this course is, that ratepayers who are ignorant of the law may pay their rates by mistake; but this can be prevented by a little placarding. I judge from the letter of Mr. Carvell Williams that the Liberation Society has advising work on its hands already, and if so it would not be difficult for our leader to get opinions, not only on which he could act himself, but which he might publish and placard for the benefit of others.

Now, Sir, all this may be done before we come to the question of a rate. All this is part of the legal power of a parish vestry; and surely it is throwing away our cause not to use the powerful weapons which the law itself thus puts into our hands. There is no expense; no risk. Nothing is wanted but a little courage and good plain sense. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts, the only persons who can be put there by any of the above motions, protests, or amendments, are the churchwardens,—whom I strongly advise to keep on good terms with their parishioners.

Yours respectfully,
L.L. D.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Reformatory Institutions, in favour of, 1.
British Museum, &c., for opening on Sunday, 2.
Public Houses, for closing on Sunday, 41.
Excise Licences, for amendment of, 2.
Merchant Shipping Bill, for alteration of, 1.
War with Russia, for “material guarantees,” 1.
Affirmations, to substitute for Oaths, 1.
Bleaching, &c., Works Bill, against, 1.
South Australia, for alteration of Constitution, 1.
Joint Stock Banks (Scotland) Bill, against, 1.
Poor Law (Ireland), for amendment of, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Customs Tariff Acts Consolidation Bill.
Consolidation Fund Bill.
Customs Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Legislative Council (Canada) Bill.
Customs Bill.
National Gallery, &c., (Dublin No. 2.) Bill.
Public Revenue, &c., Charges (No. 2.) Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Mayo County Advances Bill.
Public Health Bill.
Customs Tariff, &c., Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Public Health Bill.
Court of Chancery Bill.
National Gallery, &c., (Dublin No. 2.) Bill.
Usury Laws Repeal Bill.
Bills of Exchange (No. 2.) Bill.
Bankruptcy Bill.
Mayo County Advances Bill.
Russian Government Securities Bill.
Judgment, Execution, &c., Bill.
Bills of Exchange, &c., Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.
Militia (Scotland) Bill.
Episcopal, &c., Estates Management Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Public Revenue, &c., Charges Bill.
Incumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill.
Legislative Council (Canada) Bill.
Customs Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Court of Chancery Bill.
National Gallery, &c., (Dublin No. 2.) Bill.

Usury Laws Repeal Bill.
Episcopal, &c., Estates Management Bill.
Public Revenue, &c., Charges (No. 2.) Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Bills of Exchange, &c., Bill.
Mayo County Advances Bill.
Court of Chancery (Lancaster) Bill.
Prisoners Removal Bill.
Militia (No. 2.) Bill.
Militia (Ireland) Bill.
Militia Ballots Suspension Bill.
Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.
Judgment, Execution, &c., Bill.
Militia (Scotland) Bill.
Public Revenue, &c., Charges Bill.
Militia Pay Bill.
Public Health Bill.
Mayo County Advances Bill.
Russian Government Securities Bill.

DEBATES.

THE RUSSIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The House of Commons went into committee on this bill on Wednesday; and after a great deal of debate upon its scope, it passed through committee. The first clause of the original bill was entirely reconstructed. Lord PALMERSTON took up and moved the clause suggested by the Solicitor-General, which prohibits British subjects, under penalty of three months' imprisonment for misdemeanour, from dealing in any way with any kind of Russian securities created since the 20th March, 1854, or which shall be created during the continuance of hostilities.

Provided that the provisions of the act shall not include “the case of a British subject claiming an interest in the estate or effects of any deceased person, or the case of any such person or subject taking the estate or effects of his debtor in execution, or the case of any such person or subject claiming in any country to be interested under any bankruptcy, insolvency, or sequestration, *causæ honorum*, or disposition of property in trust for creditors; but that in every such case the British subject may take and receive such stocks, funds, bonds, and debentures, or any share, legacy, dividend, debt, or sum of money due or belonging to him, which may arise from or be produced by the sale or proceeds of any such stocks, funds, scrip, bonds, or debentures as aforesaid.”

The chief opponents of the clause were Mr. HANKEY, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. THOMAS BARING, Mr. WALPOLE, and Mr. HENLEY. Before the clause was read a second time, Mr. MASSEY moved that the Chairman should report progress: this motion was negatived by 88 to 30. Two clauses were added; one providing that the act should not in any way alter or affect the law relating to high treason; the other providing that the costs of prosecution under the act shall be allowed as directed by the 7th George IV., c. 64, and the 14th and 15th Victoria, c. 55.

The Government undertook the charge of the bill. During the debate, some sharp words passed between Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. THOMAS BARING, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. T. BARING made merry with the history of the bill; and hinted that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell were animated by something like a feeling of personal animosity towards the Emperor of Russia. Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked, seeing that the Emperor of Russia had embroiled Europe, whether they were to be restrained from speaking as they thought on a bill of this kind, without being told that they were animated by private animosity? Mr. BRIGHT remarked, that the Home Secretary and the President of the Council were the only persons occupying high Government positions who had descended to personal vituperation against the Emperor of Russia. Lord PALMERSTON styled Mr. BRIGHT's attack as regular a diplomatic practice as “thrust over guard” in small-arm exercise; and rebuked Mr. Thomas Baring, telling him that he, “the avowed agent of Russia,” ought to have abstained from making the charge he did. Mr. T. BARING denied the agency imputed: his firm had only been the agents of Russia in negotiating a loan. He denied also that he had intended to convey any other idea than that the language of the two Ministers was indecorous. Mr. DISRAELI brought the skirmish to a close by affecting to sympathize with Lord John Russell's position. It was natural he should be indignant at the imputation of personal motives: five years ago, a constant stream of calumny in that vein was directed against himself by Lord Aberdeen.

The bill was read a third time on Monday. Sir F. KELLY moved to omit the first (material) clause, and to substitute another, which included in the prohibition subscriptions to a loan, and changed the terms of the remainder of the clause, and inserting a proviso that the act should not extend to any subscription or purchase in any country by any commercial house trading and having a place of business in any foreign country, and wherein a British subject and an alien were partners or jointly interested. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL opposed the motion, observing that this clause would reduce an offence now amounting to high treason to a misdemeanour, and otherwise dilute the enactment contained in the bill, opening doors to an easy evasion of the law. Mr. HUME objected to the principle of the bill. Although the intention was good, it could not, he said, be carried out, and he recommended that the bill should be dropped.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the principle of the bill, and, for the reason suggested by the Solicitor-General, did not think it advisable to adopt the amendment of Sir F. Kelly. The amendment was then negatived.

Sir F. KELLY then moved a proviso intended, he said, to prevent a great injustice to commercial men in this country, without in the smallest degree injuring the Emperor of Russia. The motion was also negatived; and, on the question that the bill do pass, the House divided, when the ayes were 51 and the noes 13.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Duke of NEWCASTLE moved a resolution declaring that the Bribery Bill presented a case of urgency which justified the suspension of the standing order against entertaining new business. Lord REDDESDALE opposed the motion. After a long discussion, in which the Earls

of ABERDEEN and DERBY, the Marquesses of LANS-
DOWNE and CLANRICARDE, and Lord BROUGHAM, took part, the resolution was carried, by 41 content against 33 non-content. The Earl of DERBY then announced that he should offer no further opposition to the bill, which was accordingly read a second time. On Friday the bill passed through committee without opposition.

The bill was read a third time on Monday. On the motion that it should pass, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE revived the objections so often urged to the clause which permits the payment of the travelling expenses of voters by the candidate. He moved an amendment on this clause, rendering it illegal to pay such expenses. To this Lord REDDESDALE objected, as well on the ground that their lordships should not introduce such amendments in a bill deliberately adopted by the other House, as that the clause was necessary to prevent a preponderant influence accruing to the inhabitants of towns. The Duke of NEWCASTLE took a middle course. He admitted the force of Lord CLANRICARDE's arguments, but doubted the effect of his amendment, and proposed that, instead of reversing the decision of the Commons, the clause should be altogether struck out. To this Lord CAMPBELL and other lords with some hesitation assented, and, though Lord CLANRICARDE persisted in his amendment, it was defeated, the clause was struck out, and the bill passed.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. LAWLEY.

Sir John Pakington had given notice, that on the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday, he should call the attention of the House to the circumstances under which the Queen had appointed Mr. Lawley to be Governor of South Australia. On the order of the day, however, Sir GEORGE GREY rose, and said that facts which had come to his knowledge within the last few hours had induced him to anticipate Sir John's address, by making a statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Lawley's appointment had been made.

When the Duke of Newcastle was leaving the Colonial Office, he explained to Sir George the arrangements he had made respecting the government of Canada and New Brunswick, the termination of Sir Charles Fitzroy's services in New South Wales, the nomination of Sir William Denison to that colony, of Sir George Grey to the Cape of Good Hope, and of Sir Henry Young to New Zealand, leaving the colony of South Australia vacant. In the mean time, Mr. Lawley had been recommended to the Duke; who, though he had only known him for about six months, approved of his position, character, and abilities, and was acquainted with but one adverse circumstance,—which could, however, scarcely be regarded as an obstacle. Mr. Lawley had unfortunately been on the turf; but, instead of that being a drawback, Sir George thought that it might, under circumstances which he would state, be almost a recommendation. (Ironical cheers and laughter.) The followers of the late Lord George Bentinck might have spared that sneer. The Duke told him that Mr. Lawley was impressed with a conviction that the course could not be too soon abandoned, and that it was his desire to break away from habits with which he had been implicated early in life. When the matter was mentioned to him, Mr. Lawley was inclined to accept the offer, but he asked for some time to communicate with his family and friends; and in the interval the seals of the Colonial Office passed to Sir George Grey. Sir George held himself to be perfectly free: he thought, in fact, that Mr. Lawley had not accepted the office; but he found that a different impression prevailed with Mr. Lawley and his friends; and therefore he felt that, knowing nothing against Mr. Lawley, he ought to ratify the appointment, although he had not the slightest acquaintance with him, and had even thought of a different person. When Sir John Pakington put a notice upon the paper, Sir George did not know at what the question was to point; and on inquiring of Mr. Wortley, he understood that it pointed to Mr. Lawley's connexion with the turf. Subsequently, however, the Duke of Newcastle was told, by a Peer and another person, that Mr. Lawley had not only become subject to heavy liabilities and debts, in consequence of transactions connected with the turf, but that he had availed himself of his official position, as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to engage in extensive speculations in the Funds. On reference to Mr. Lawley, that gentleman gave what appeared to be a satisfactory denial of the imputation thus stated; that denial was confirmed by the Recorder of London, who also denied that Mr. Lawley could be subject to any liability that should render him desirous of quitting the country. Within a few hours of that evening, however, Sir George received a note from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which he read with the greatest grief and sorrow: it stated, on the avowal of Mr. Lawley, that that gentleman had been engaged in transactions in the Funds within the last few months. There was still no reason to believe that Mr. Lawley had used his information as secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in these transactions, which were in fact losing, not gaining speculations; but Sir George had felt it to be his duty to advise the Queen to revoke the appointment. Having made that statement, Sir George said that the Government was in the hands of the House, and would willingly concur in any motion for further inquiry.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON expressed himself deeply sensible of the perfect candour with which Sir George Grey had addressed the House, and felt it due to the colony of South Australia that Mr. Lawley should not commence his career under the disadvantage of the rumours that would precede his arrival. He disclaimed the absurd idea that a taste for the turf is a disqualification for holding any appointment. He was anxious not to inflict any unnecessary pain on the gentleman

or his friends, and he considered the subject to be now at an end.

Mr. STUART WORTLEY made a personal explanation on behalf of Mr. Lawley, the greater part of which Sir George Grey had anticipated. Mr. Wortley added an assurance, that Mr. Lawley had not in his speculations in the Funds availed himself of any official information. Mr. Wortley also gave testimonials in the form of letters from Mr. John Wood, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and Sir Thomas Fremantle, Chairman of the Board of Customs; the latter addressed to Mr. Lawley on his appointment, and testifying to his striking ability in business. Speaking of the time during which he had been private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Wood said to Mr. Wortley:—

Seldom has a day passed during that period in which I have not communicated with him, and this is by no means the first occasion on which I have expressed my admiration of his talents, his indefatigable industry, and his singular aptitude for business. These qualities are enhanced by a most amiable temper, and an earnest sincerity, which are peculiarly valuable in official life. I am aware that he has long entertained a partiality for colonial government, and has been desirous to qualify himself for it; and, much as I wish that he had remained in this country, I am in some degree reconciled to his going, believing that an honourable career of distinguished usefulness is before him.

Some other members addressed the House—Lord DUDLEY STUART, Mr. DISRAELI, and Mr. BRIGHT; the last touching upon the sacrifice of the colonies to personal interests, alluding to other appointments likely to be made, and hoping that the painful scene which they had witnessed would be a warning to Ministers.

Mr. ADDERLEY, also touching upon the sacrifice of colonial interests to those of persons at home, regarded the appointment as most unfortunate after the cognate appointment of Mr. Stonor. Those who think the loss of our colonies would sink England in the scale of nations, regard such indiscretions on the part of Government as matter for most serious concern. Mr. Adderley touched upon a remark by Sir George Grey, that it is not easy to find men who are qualified and willing to accept the post of Colonial Governor:—

What did the colonists say? They said, "You give us constitutions, you want us to manage our own affairs, and if you want good governors and cannot find them at home we can supply them." The colonies had furnished such men. Washington, as all knew, was one of the very first men in history. Mr. Wortley said he had told Mr. Lawley not to exile himself: it might certainly be a great condescension on the part of a young gentleman to give up his prospects in this country and become an exile, although a Governor in the colonies; but, if that was the feeling, why not let those who live on the spot rise to the honour of governing themselves?

Mr. GLADSTONE, as one who still took a warm interest in Mr. Lawley, thanked the House for the way in which the subject had been treated; and paid a tribute to the conduct of Sir John Pakington. He stated that he considered that the principal part of the responsibility of Mr. Lawley's appointment lay between the Duke of Newcastle and himself, one having proposed the appointment, and the other being the principal witness in favour of Mr. Lawley. He agreed with much that Mr. Adderley had said in respect to Colonial Governors.

I might even agree with him—although, perhaps, in this we should find few persons disposed to accompany us—in thinking, that if the people of South Australia should desire to recommend their own Governors to the home Government, it would be a wise act to gratify their wishes. It is, however, enough for me to point out on this occasion, that the people of South Australia have expressed no such wish; and indeed it is my belief—and I am bound to declare it—that at this moment it is the desire of the people of the colonies to receive their Governors, selected as they best may be, at the discretion of the Ministers of the Crown, from among qualified persons in this country.

It had been said that Mr. Lawley was unknown in that House: why was he unknown? So long as he held the office of private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was impossible that he could distinguish himself. The duties of his post were in a great degree official and departmental duties; for in the discharge of almost all the important functions of his office, in communicating with the Board of Inland Revenue, the Bank, the Customs, the Chancellor of the Exchequer uses his private secretary.

I do not scruple to tell the honourable member for Manchester, that in my judgment, although my friend, Mr. Lawley, has not had an opportunity of acquiring distinction in this House, yet he has done more labour for the public during the last session and the present, and acquired more experience in public business of an important and difficult character, than most gentlemen, I do not say who have sat one or two, but who have sat five, six, or it may be ten sessions, in this House.

Mr. BRIGHT complained of unknown men being made Colonial Governors; but what was there in such appointments to tempt a known man to expatriate himself? All the men who had distinguished themselves in such situations had been, as he showed, unknown men. Mr. Gladstone did not, except with reference to the circumstances which had transpired within the last twenty-four hours, repeat the testimony he had borne to Mr. Lawley's character; and he expressed an earnest trust that, though Mr. Lawley had committed serious errors, but without being chargeable with the smallest taint of pecuniary corruption, the door of hope would not be shut against him.

With a suggestion from Mr. VERNON SMITH, that it would be worth while to try whether good Colonial Governors could not be obtained by establishing a system of promotion, and raising Governors from small to important colonies, the subject dropped; and the House went into committee.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

In Committee of Supply, on Thursday, a vote of

£12,055 having been proposed for the General Board of Health, Lord SEYMOUR said that he did not intend to oppose the vote, but he did not think it was necessary that, in addition to the president, they should have a secretary and assistant-secretary to the Board. Mr. HUMS hoped that the pledge which had been given on former occasions by the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, that the provisions of the Health Act should be applied only to places where it was desired by the clear majority of the inhabitants, would be carried into effect. Mr. WILKINSON pointed out the unfortunate position of Dr. Southwood Smith, a gentleman of much ability and urbanity, who had fallen a victim to the unpopularity of Mr. Chadwick. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, that the estimate was altogether a temporary and experimental estimate; it would be for the new president to consider what ought to be the composition of the boards, and he was sure that the arrangements would be on the most economical scale compatible with efficiency. As to an assistant-secretary, it was his opinion that such an officer was essential to the working of the business of the board, but this, as well as other points, would be for the decision of the president.

On Friday the House went into committee on the Public Health Bill. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in reply to Mr. A. PELLATT, stated that the General Board of Health was constituted as all other second-class departments were. It would consist of a president, who was to be responsible for the administration of the board. Besides the president, there was a certain number of *ex-officio* members. They were not to share in the responsibility. Their use was this, that in case of the indisposition or absence of the president from London, they might do any ministerial acts that might be required.

With regard to the question of public drains, he could only say, that they would not be under the General Board of Health. Mr. EVELYN said, that although there was a shadow of self-government, the local boards were really under the control of the general board. The schemes of the old board were in many cases preposterous. Nothing could be more absurd than the proposal to supply water to London from the sand-hills of Surrey. Mr. MICHELL said that the bill gave the board too much power over the local officers. Another objection was, that it did not give power over the City of London. The deaths from cholera had increased from 26 to 133 last week. On this very day there were nineteen deaths from cholera. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the filthiest part of the town. He felt it to be his duty to state these things to the House. (Hear, hear.) Sir G. PECHILL hoped the new president of the board would discontinue the practice, which was followed by the old board, of sending down an inspector to the towns to get up petitions in favour of the application of the act. Mr. CONNELL said in all the petitions he had seen complaining of the conduct of the Board of Health, there was a prayer for inquiry as to the mode of getting the act introduced into the locality. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said that this was not a bill to amend the Public Health Act, but to reconstitute the Board of Health. It was not desirable for him to attempt to pledge the president of the future board to any particular course; but he himself had acted on the principle of not sanctioning a provisional order if the majority of the inhabitants were opposed to it, and he had no reason to suppose that that general principle would be very much departed from. Any bill which might be introduced next session would no doubt be referred to a committee up stairs.

Clauses 1 and 2 were then agreed to.

On clause 3, which assigns a salary of £2,000 a year to the president of the new board, Mr. HENLEY complained that the amount was disproportionately large, considering the duties to be performed. Sir W. MOLESWORTH said the president's tenure of office would not extend beyond that of the existing Government; for which reason the salary was fixed at a larger amount than it otherwise would be. The duties, too, were of a highly responsible nature, and even in that point of view he did not consider £2,000 a year excessive. The clause was agreed to.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE BILL.

The Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons as amended by the other House. It was read a second time on Wednesday, and considered in committee on Thursday. Mr. SPOONER took the opportunity of reviving his motion to place the Maynooth grant in schedule B. Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the proposition in itself; the question should not be dealt with by a by-blow on a financial measure: but he also thought the House ought to vindicate its privileges in the face of the Lords, who had altered a financial bill. Mr. DISRAELI made a long speech; in the course of which he described how he would have framed the measure; demanded and urged the discussion of the Maynooth question; and declared that the Government were bound to introduce a measure which should define what are the "functions, attributes, and privileges of the Protestant constitution," so that every man might know what are the rights and privileges he enjoys under that constitution. He repeated this in many ways, and pointed to Lord John Russell as the man to frame a measure which should put an end to the controversies so common in that House. He called upon Lord John, in whom he had great confidence on this subject, not to be turned aside by the smiles and whispers of Mr. Gladstone, but to state, though not in the month of August, what he will do. Lord JOHN RUSSELL made a brief reply; saying that he could not promise to undertake the gigantic task proposed to him; and remarking, that the motion of Mr. Spooner ran counter to Mr. Disraeli's wishes, and if carried it would provide for an annual agitation of the Maynooth question.

The committee declined Mr. Disraeli's invitation to discuss the question of Maynooth, and at once divided; rejecting the motion by 108 to 43.

Mr. DISRAELI then proposed three amendments, without any success. The first was withdrawn without any division. The second referred to certain acts of Parliament; but, before arguing the question, Mr. GLADSTONE requested him to point out the portions to which his clause referred, at the same time handing a volume. Mr. Disraeli turned over the pages while Mr. HAMILTON spoke, but could not find what he sought. Mr. Gladstone then explained, that certain warrants to which Mr. Disraeli's clause referred were totally different from the warrants mentioned in the bill. The other amendment referred to the preamble, and was also negatived without a division.

The bill was reported without amendment.

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

Lord ST. LEONARD's called the attention of the House of Lords, on Friday, to the present system of tickets-of-leave. Under the old system of transportation, the convict was secure of employment and subsistence: under the new, he is set at liberty without resources, and obliged to seek employment with the certainty that no one will employ him if his real character be known; so that he could hardly be expected to tread in the paths of honesty. The returns show that 1,200 convicts have been liberated since last October; and with these the Government has dealt upon no system. He was inclined to move for a Select Committee next session. The Duke of Newcastle showed, by detailing the method of liberating the convicts referred to, that it was not correct to say that they had no means of livelihood. Through the agency of the gaol chaplains, employment was found for them; and out of the 1,200 liberated, not more than one per cent had returned to vicious courses. Should any difficulty arise in finding them employment, Government intend to make provision for them on public works. Lord CAMPBELL repeated his old opinions in favour of transportation; despairing of the success of the new system. Lord ST. LEONARD's expressed himself satisfied in many respects with the Duke of Newcastle's statement.

CANADA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, this bill was read a second time. Mr. PEAR, in moving the second reading at the morning sitting, explained that the object of the bill was to enable the Legislature of Canada to deal with its own constitution; and he described at length the circumstances out of which the bill arose. Sir JOHN PAXINGTON, supported by Mr. HENLEY, strongly objected to the measure, as one that sanctioned "institutions of the most democratic and revolutionary character"; objected also to the lateness of its introduction, and to the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle throughout the affair; at the same time admitting that Parliament is bound to give the colonists full power to manage their own affairs. Mr. ADDERLEY, Sir GEORGE GREY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and Mr. HUMS, supported the bill. Mr. ADDERLEY pointed out that the principle of the bill had been applied to other colonies; and dwelt upon the fact, that no constitution framed in one country to be established in another had ever proved lasting. The debate was adjourned until the evening; when, after a speech from Mr. SCOTT against the bill, and another from Mr. BROS in its support, Sir JOHN PAXINGTON declined to divide the House, and the bill was read a second time.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord BROUGHAM, in resuming the adjourned debate on this subject, said that he would spare their lordships the trouble of listening to any of his resolutions, except the 17th, which related to the great difficulty that beset this question, namely, that arising from the religious differences of this country. He had already been of opinion, from which he had only been driven by compulsion, that the true means of educating the people was to keep secular apart from religious instruction. In that opinion he had concurred with the late Duke of Bedford, with Mr. Wilberforce, the late Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. William Smith, the last-named, although differing from the others in many points, still concurring as to the importance of secular education. That opinion had been modified, not changed in him, by the great difficulty there existed in taking securities for religious instruction to be given out of school. For that reason he brought in a bill in 1837, and subsequently in 1838 and 1839, which received the support of Lord Melbourne's Government, and in that bill a provision was inserted meeting the difficulty, and was repeated in the present. This provision, which applied to corporate towns, enacted that the schools should be open to children of all classes of religionists, that no catechism should be taught, nor any attendance at church required, but that due security should be taken for religious instruction elsewhere. The question would lose all its difficulty if the Church stood only on one side, and Dissent, as a similar body, on the other, as there might then be one school for the church, and another for the sects. But the number of sects was thirty-five, twenty-six British and nine foreign. The Methodists were divided into nine, and the Baptists into five, and so on with all other denominations. It was sometimes said, that between many of the sects the differences of doctrine and discipline were scarcely perceptible. Alas the nearer they approached in doctrine and politics, structure, the greater was their dissidence in feeling, and the repugnance which one felt towards the other. Taking the last Census as a basis of calculation, and making due allowance for those who were not returned as not belonging to any particular denomination, he found the children of persons of the thirty-five sects to amount to 700,000. But there were only 240,000 attending the national schools, so that there were 460,000 for whom education was yet to be provided.

They were willing to go to the schools, and that willingness was entirely to be attributed to the avoidance of any teaching of catechism, or requiring attendance at church. That principle should be preserved as the cardinal point of our educational system. He regretted to say that the British and Foreign School Society had, by the rules which they had adopted, excluded some classes of Dissenters from their schools. Among these were the Unitarians. Now he, as much as any man, felt the Unitarians were victims to what ought to be termed a religious error, but that did not blind him to the fact, that they had numbered and yet did number among their body many excellent men; men of great piety and of high intelligence. As an instance, he might mention Sir I. Newton, who was proved by the evidence discovered by Sir D. Brewster to have been a Unitarian. Now error could never be put down in the way supposed by this society; it would only be made more fatal by such means. He never feared error itself; sooner or later it would be detected, and would disappear. But persecuted error, error dignified by suffering and by trial, was indeed to be feared. He would conclude these observations by expressing an earnest hope that a bill, founded on the resolutions which he had submitted to their lordships, would become law at an early period of next session.

Lord CAMPBELL entirely concurred in the remarks which had fallen from his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) upon this subject. He had always himself believed that Sir I. Newton was an Arian, not a Socinian; but however that might be, none could doubt but that the latter sect contained many wise, earnest, and pious men.

Earl GRANVILLE said, that with regard to the policy of not compelling the children of parents of one religious belief to attend the religious teaching of another belief none could hold a more decided opinion than himself. (Hear, hear.) A great practical difficulty had very often arisen in such places where there was already one school, but in which the Church catechism was systematically enforced. Government had been applied to in many cases of this kind, and it was difficult to determine how to act. On the one hand, to give money for erecting another school for the children of Dissenters was to a certain extent a waste of means, for the school was amply sufficient so far as numbers went; but on the other hand, if a grant were denied, then where were the Dissenters' children to go to school? There was another topic which he thought might well be thrown out for their lordships' consideration, and that was the dearth of school books. He would suggest to his noble and learned friend whether a reform in this matter might not be made through the medium of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge?

Lord BROUGHAM admitted the existence of the evil of which the noble earl had complained, and quite concurred with him in the difficulty of Government actively interfering in matters belonging to trade. With regard to the idea of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge being made an instrument to put an end to the evil, he was afraid that course was not open. The society, some four years ago, having published about 120 works, exclusive of periodicals, felt that it had, as far as possible, completed its duty, and although it did not altogether dissolve, it suspended all active operations. Hence it was not in a position to enter on the business suggested by the noble earl. But he (Lord Brougham) thought that a society might be very well formed to carry out the idea of the noble earl.

The subject then dropped.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES IN THE WEST INDIES.

On the order for going into committee on the Encumbered Estates (West Indies) Bill, on Monday, Sir J. PAXINGTON made a strong appeal to the Government on behalf of the West India proprietors, with reference to the hurricane loans. He complained of the harsh and severe terms imposed upon them in their depressed condition, although the country had been more than repaid the outstanding balances of the loans by the fall in the price of sugar, which had ruined the holders of West India estates. He entreated the Government not to press for the full payment of the loans; the amount, he thought, should be reduced in the same ratio as the estates had diminished in value.

Mr. J. WILSON explained the general principles which the Government had laid down under the acts for the extension of payment for these loans, and which had been acted upon, he said, in the most liberal spirit. Out of fifty-nine estates, forty-one had been brought to a settlement satisfactorily by composition, sale, or settlement. When a *bond fide* holder of an estate, who was indebted under a loan, with a desire to come to a settlement, made a proposition to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, it was met in the most liberal spirit.

Mr. ELLICE characterized the proceeding of the Government in this matter as petty, oppressive, and vexatious.

Sir G. GRAY said the law had placed the responsibility of recovering these debts in the hands of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and all he, as the Secretary of State for the Colonies, could do, was to collect from the West Indies all the information he could obtain as to the condition of the colonies, and refer it to the Treasury and the Commissioners. The course pursued was to consider each individual case upon its own merits, and the fairest consideration was given to every proposal.

The House went into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bills of Exchange (No. 2) Bill was opposed in Committee in the House of Commons on Friday, and Sir E. PERRY, in deference to the opinion of the House, withdrew the bill for the session. In the

House of Lords, on Monday, Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CAMPBELL, and the LORD CHANCELLOR, joined in deploring the fate of the bill. Lord BROUGHAM then re-introduced the measure in a somewhat amended form, and the bill was read a first time.

The Chancery Amendment Bill has been withdrawn in the House of Lords.

On Friday, the Appropriation Bill, the introduction of which always immediately precedes the termination of the session, was read a first time in the Commons amidst cheers.

On Saturday, the House sat for half-an-hour, to pass several Bills through their final stage, and to forward others a stage.

On Friday, Mr. HATTEY moved a new writ for Cockermouth, in the room of Mr. Aglionby, deceased.

On Saturday, a new writ was issued for Aberdeenshire, Vice-Admiral Gordon having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord STRADBROKE, on Monday, expressed a hope that a uniform system of weights and measures might be introduced, but received small encouragement from Lord ABERDEEN, who thought that the subject required more mature consideration. Lord MONTAGUE denied the difficulty of adjusting our weights and measures, and asked for a decimal coinage as well.

The royal assent was given by commission, on Monday, to the following bills:—The Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women; Convict Prisons (Ireland); Indian Appointments, &c.; Admiralty Court; Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland); Sale of Beer; Reformatory Schools (Scotland); Court of Chancery; Oxford University; and to several private bills.

Mr. MUNTZ, on Friday, asked whether the committee on education had instituted any inquiries as to the best mode of organizing reformatory schools for criminal children; and, if so, whether there would be any objection to lay the result of those inquiries before the public? Lord J. RUSSELL said that no inquiries had been made at the instance of the Committee of Council on Education. The matter was in the department of the Home Secretary.

The Oxford University Bill came under the consideration of the House of Lords on Friday. On the motion of Viscount CANNING, the Lords' amendments in this bill which were disagreed to in the Commons were waived.

The Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill has passed the House of Lords. A similar measure, applicable to Ireland and Scotland, has been withdrawn.

The Public Health (Compensation to Officers) Bill, which provides an allowance for officers retiring from the existing Board of Health, was considered in committee on Thursday. Mr. HUME hoped that the Government would take care to find some suitable employment for Mr. Chadwick. Mr. WILSON said, it was an invariable rule with the Government, in all cases where Parliament gave the discretion of granting pensions to public officers, to avail itself of any opportunity for finding active employment for such pensioners as should be capable of fulfilling it; and this rule would not be lost sight of in the case of Mr. Chadwick, confessedly a gentleman well adapted, when in health, for performing valuable public service.

Foreign and Colonial News.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

In our last number we briefly quoted the telegraphic despatch describing Espartero's entry into Madrid on the 29th ult. From the particulars since published it appears to have been quite an ovation. The general entered the city by the gate of Alcalá—to be called in future the gate of the Duke of Vittoria. He was met by a great multitude, some on foot and some on horseback, and many in the uniform of the National Guard. The foraging-caps of the infantry were bound by a green riband bearing the words "Constitution or Death." Also there came San Miguel, the Minister of War, and the Municipal Council of Madrid, splendidly caparisoned. Before he entered, Espartero made a little dramatic speech to the mob, saying that if any one should attempt to wrest their liberties from them, "the sword of Luchana" (drawing that weapon) would know how to lead the way to glory. As he proceeded, standing erect in his carriage, he was nearly suffocated with the flowers thrown upon him. Espartero went straight to the Palace, and had instant audience of the Queen. He remained with her about half an hour, the people calling "Al balcon!" At length he came forth from the Palace; and Queen Isabella appearing at the balcony, shouts of "Viva la Reina!" rent the air. Espartero joining in the cry, and waving his plumed hat. The King appeared shortly after.

General O'Donnell returned to Madrid on the same evening, accompanied by Ros de Olano. They proceeded to the residence of Espartero, who received them at the door: shortly afterward, coming before the multitude, they embraced; Espartero saying, "Patriots, we have fought together as Liberals, let us embrace as Liberals!" The same night, also, Espartero took the oath before the Queen as President of the Council. The new Ministry is composed as follows:—The Duke de la Vittoria, President of the Council; General O'Donnell, Minister of War; Don José Alonso, Justice; Don Francisco Lujan, Public Works; Don Francisco Santa Cruz, Interior; Don José Manuel Mollaro, Finances; General Allende y Salazar, Marine; Don Joaquim Pacheco, Foreign Affairs.

Among the incidents illustrating the conduct of the people after victory, are these two. They seized Chico, the infamous Minister of the Secret Police, and, carrying him on a mattress into the streets, shot him before a barricade. While the execution proceeded, a young

man was detected picking pockets: he was instantly seized, marched to the barricade, and ordered to read aloud the inscription, "Robbery is punished with death"; this he did, and was then and there shot.

On the 30th the barricades in the streets still remained, for, according to report, "the people seem as proud and fond of them as a boy of his first pony;" but on that day their pay was stopped. Traffic in the streets had been completely stopped by these obstructions. On the 1st, Espartero visited the barricades, and gave orders for their removal. The population of Madrid at once listened to the voice of their favourite. The barricades were abandoned and partially destroyed. As night drew on the "defenders of the barricades," to the number of 2,000, and divided into three battalions, defiled under the windows of the Queen, uttering loud shouts in honour of her Majesty, who beheld the spectacle from the balcony. In the morning this force repaired to Marshal Espartero's residence, and having again defiled, dispersed, with no intention of meeting again.

All accounts concur in describing with admiration the noble bearing of the population of Madrid:—

Imagine that for three days (says one letter) we have been completely at the mercy of the mob, without any established authority, and the whole mass in arms—with-out one single instance of robbery. The first measure adopted was to placard all the corners of the streets, "Pena de la vida al ladrón" (pain of death for the thief), "Y viva la moralidad" (hurrah for morality). They were naturally exasperated against all those who composed the Ministry, and, as a public demonstration of their indignation, they went into the houses of three or four of the most noted of them, and, making a bonfire in the streets, they threw from the windows into it everything the house contained. Here was exhibited the true spirit that animated these people. Innumerable anecdotes are related of their noble deportment in the midst of their enthusiasm, and their desire for public justice. A poor man, very badly dressed, detected a woman who was carrying off some things, which in the confusion she hoped to profit by, and stopping her, he declared that if she did not put down all she had he would make an example of her too. Among other things which she had was a fine piece of new linen; he looked at it for a moment, and then at his own shirt, which was all in rags; but exclaiming, "Llevo andrajos, pero alla va" (I wear rags, but there it goes), and it also went to the flames, bags of Napoleons, boxes of cigars, bottles of champagne, jewels, in fine, everything was burnt.

According to the *Diario*, the number of wounded in the hospitals was not hundreds, as had been said, but 165, half of whom were soldiers, the others civilians, and that out of them only eight had died. The Queen had addressed an autograph letter to General San Miguel, expressing gratitude for his services as President of the Junta and Minister of War during the recent events.

The following characteristic anecdote is told of Queen Isabella:—

It appears that while the combat was going on between the people and the troops in the streets, not far from the Palace, nothing could be more odious than the selfishness and ingratitude of Queen Isabella towards the wretched men who, whatever may have been their crimes, at all events refused her personal gratification. She held on to them until the moment of danger, and when that came she turned upon them as if their conduct had been always contrary to her wishes and commands. She informed them, in the midst of the uproar, that from her they could seek no protection or sympathy; that she would not aid them against the people; that she knew so much of constitutional government as to be aware that she was not responsible to any one; and that, as her Ministers had got into trouble and danger, they must manage to get out of it as well as they could. Of the truth of this I am assured on good authority, and, base as it is, I find no difficulty in believing a Spanish Bourbon capable of it. It is Ferdinand to the life.

Telegraphic despatches from Madrid of the 4th have been received. The new ministry is generally popular. The barricades have been destroyed, pursuant to an official order of the Junta. One letter says that Espartero, in the course of a walk to inspect the barricades, fell, tore his trousers and grazed one leg slightly. The Queen, taking into consideration "the merits and services" of General Dulce, has created him a lieutenant-general. A Royal decree authorises the existence of the Governing Juntas, and allows the continuance of the armaments for public safety; but the Juntas are only to adopt the title of "Consultative and Auxiliary Juntas." Another decree suspends the execution of the decisions of those Juntas which suppress or modify taxes and other sources of national revenue until the Government and the Cortes shall have adopted measures upon the subject. A third decree restores provisionally the operation of the law on the press of 1837. Government has ordered the payments of July dividends. This decree has produced an excellent effect.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a list of numerous military promotions and nominations of governors of provinces. General Jose de la Concha is appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and General Manuel Crespo Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Don Miguel, who never loses an opportunity to record his continual claim to the throne of Portugal, has availed himself of the ventilation of the scheme for making Don Pedro Emperor of Iberia, to send to the courts of Vienna and Berlin a solemn protest against the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal as an arrangement incompatible with his indefeasible rights as King of the latter country.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Parmesan insurrection, on the 21st and 22nd July, appears to have been productive of nothing but bloodshed. The authorities expected that a revolution would break out, and it did. Two medical students deliberately shot at an officer; the troops were called out; and an attack was made on a café. As the keeper of the house would not open his doors, they were burst in by cannon: the Austrians plundered the

collars, and, coming drunk into the streets, fired indiscriminately among the people, killing many. This was followed by the arrival of Count Nobile with more Austrian troops. In virtue of a police ordinance, issued after these events, the gates of Milan are to be closed from sunset to sunrise. Cabinet couriers alone are to be allowed to circulate.

The Papal authorities at Rome, when they wish to get rid of a political offender, declare that he was concerned in the death of Count Rossi, and forthwith the poor wretch is sent to the gallies or guillotined. Already several have suffered, and now we hear of another execution on the 22nd. Costantini, a sculptor, attempted to put an end to his existence by refusing food, but his frame resisted the privation until the morning of the 22nd, when he was carried to the Piazza d'Armi, to be guillotined. After hearing his sentence he abandoned his starving system, and indulged in eating and smoking, refused the attentions of his spiritual comforters, and resisted all attempts to blindfold him. Whilst preparing his head for the fatal axe, he gave utterance to the oft-repeated cry of "Viva la Repubblica Romana," but any further remarks to the spectators were drowned by the roll of drums around him. On the evening before the execution strong patrols of gendarmes and sbirri paraded the city clearing the cafes of loungers and sending promenaders home. On the morning, at daybreak, picquets of dragoons guarded all the avenues to the fatal spot. Other trials, &c., are about to take place.

At a military conference, held at Vienna on Friday, it was resolved to order the Italian army to be made mobile, and to call out its cavalry reserves.

The Times Vienna correspondent alleges that Mazzini recently published a pamphlet at Genoa, in which he attempted to prove that the moment for rising was most favourable, because Austria had concentrated the greater part of her forces in the northern provinces of the empire, and the Emperor Napoleon was so deeply engaged in the Oriental question that he could not possibly send reinforcements to Italy. It is rumoured in Paris that the French army of occupation in Italy is to be reinforced.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The elections are proceeding in Canada. No contests had come off at the latest dates, but eleven members had been returned without opposition, four of them members of the Government. It was supposed that all the members of the Administration would be returned, and that they would have a majority in the House, but that the new Parliament would last but one session. After the 1st of January next there will be some 100,000 new voters, who will have a right to be heard in the selection of the lawmakers at the earliest moment. The farmers of Upper Canada are in the midst of the wheat harvest. On the whole, the crop is deemed below the average, but the breadth of land growing wheat is unusually large. The preparations for receiving the first stone of the Montreal Victoria Tubular Bridge—the connecting link between the Far West and the Atlantic seaboard—have been carried out with the most perfect success.

AMERICA.

The Senate had ratified a treaty with Russia, securing the neutrality of the United States in the European war, and acknowledging the principle that the neutral flag protects vessel and cargo.

The New York Herald makes the positive announcement, that despatches from the Russian Government arrived in the Pacific on the 25th of July, offering to the United States the whole of the Russian territory in North America.

After a temporary revival of confidence, the New York money market has exhibited as much panic as ever, in consequence of new failures of firms and a new discovery of fraud. The discovery was at Boston. Mr. Edward Crane, President of the Vermont Central Railway, has over-issued 8,000 shares, of the nominal value of \$10 each. Among further defalcations, that of a president of one of the Boston banks for \$14,000 is alluded to, in addition to which several fresh failures have occurred at Boston, New York, and elsewhere. One cause of depression was a fear that holders of shares on this side of the Atlantic would pour them into the United States market for sale. Investigations are proceeding into the state of various companies: a committee has already reported satisfactorily respecting the New York and Erie Company.

It is stated by the New York Tribune, that a treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States is under consideration at Washington. The only question is whether the islands shall come in as a territory or as a state.

Mr. Meagher, the celebrated Irish patriot, and Mr. McMaster, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, a Roman Catholic organ, have had a personal rencontre. Meagher was dissatisfied with an article in the Freeman's Journal; he assailed the editor in the street with a riding-whip; failing to protect himself by means of a stick, McMaster fired a revolver at his opponent: the ball passed over Meagher's shoulder. McMaster was then knocked down. At this point the police interfered.

The Honourable George C. Washington, one of the remaining few relatives of George Washington, died on the 18th July, at Washington city.

Sixteen persons, forming the advanced guard, of the Nebraska Emigration Company, organised in New England since the passage of the Nebraska Kansas Act, left Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 27th ult., for their new homes in the far West. General Butler had declined the Governorship of the new state. At a large meeting of the new Northern party, "the Anti-Nebraska State Convention," held at Worcester on the 20th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the unquestionable existence of a settled purpose on the part of the slave power to convert the Republic, which our fathers

founded on principles of justice and liberty, into a slave-holding despotism, the vital and animating spirit of which shall be the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of slavery, calls for the immediate union of all true men into a party which shall make the question of freedom paramount to all other political questions.

That, in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other States, we hereby form ourselves into the Republican party of Massachusetts, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes:—To bring the administration of the general Government back to its original principles of liberty; to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law; to restore the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska; to prohibit slavery in all the territories; to resist the acquisition of more slave States; to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia; to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens going to other States; that Massachusetts has the constitutional right, and it is her imperative duty, to enact laws which shall protect the personal freedom of all her citizens.

That we recommend the assembly, at some central and convenient place, of a national convention, with a view to the adoption of effectual measures to resist the encroachments of the slave power.

Several debates had taken place in the Senate on the Fugitive Slave Law.

Private letters from Mexico indicate that Santa Anna is likely very soon to place himself at the head of the liberals, and to wage opposition to the church party. The money he obtains under the Gadsden treaty enables him to dispense with the services of the church as a financial agent for the present.

From Nicaragua we learn that the town of San Juan del Norte was bombarded and burnt by the United States' sloop of war Cyane, Captain Hollins, because the authorities refused to apologise for an insult said to have been given to the United States' Minister to Central America. The inhabitants escaped to the woods, leaving all their property behind them.

From Honolulu we learn that on the 20th of June the Russian frigate Diana sailed thence to the northward, followed in the same course on the succeeding day by the British sloop of war Trincomalee, evidently watching her.

The Russian frigate Aurora had left the port of Callao for the Sandwich islands, and the allied ships Forte, President, Eurydice, Obligado, and Virago were to leave the same port (Callao), their destination being unknown.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

According to the Australian Gazette crime is greatly on the decrease at Adelaide. The police-court was almost at a stand-still, having produced only two "drunks" and a beggar during two days.

A priest at Patras has been imprisoned for exhorting his hearers from the pulpit to pray for the extirpation of the three great curses of the country—the King's new ministry, the army of occupation, and the raiin disease.

A scientific expedition to explore Eastern Siberia has been decided on by the Geographical Society of St. Petersburg, and approved by the Czar. The survey is expected to last three years, and will be of an extensive kind.

The harvest has been excellent in Dalmatia, Venice, and Lombardy, and wheat, which a few weeks since was at 75 lire, has fallen to 40. The crops are also abundant in the Papal States, Tuscany, Sardinia, and Naples.

Baron de Kubeck, the new Austrian Minister of Switzerland, arrived at Berne a few days ago. In presenting his credentials he declared that his government sincerely desires to see terminated the differences which for eighteen months have existed between Switzerland and Austria.

Letters from Copenhagen of the 3rd inst. state that the public in Denmark is beginning to take steps for neutralising the attempt now making to subvert the popular constitution of 1849 by demanding of the persons nominated to the Council of Fifty, that they shall refuse to accept the illegal appointment.

The Cologne Gazette reports, by electric telegraph, that the King of Prussia has had another accident. While out walking he had an awkward fall, and was slightly bruised. No serious consequences were apprehended. The King appears to be unusually subject to personal and unpleasant casualties. The hour of the present accident is not stated, but the last occurred just after his Majesty had risen from dinner.

Said Pasha, the new Viceroy of Egypt, has granted an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cairo who attempted to prevent his accession to the Government. The Prince has abolished the monopoly of the corn-trade hitherto exercised by the Government, re-established the liberty of the biddings for cotton, and suppressed various taxes. He is consequently an object of much enthusiasm. A grand feté is to be given at Alexandria to the Pasha on his return from Cairo.

The Calcutta Englishman relates that, in the district of Mahanugger, a milkman, indebted to a certain Lalla, his neighbour, and threatened with imprisonment, resolved to destroy himself and family. After winning his wife over to his sad determination, he proceeded, in order to preclude the possibility of escape, to bind her together with his children firmly down to the ground, and locked the door of the apartment, and, after having placed plenty of combustible matter, such as straw, cowdung, and bamboos about the house, the poor wretch with stoical firmness wrapped his body round with cotton, and barricading the doors, set the house on fire, which being rapidly enveloped in flames was soon consumed together with the unfortunate suicides.

There have been severe shocks of earthquake in the Pyrenees. A letter dated "Bagnères de Bigorre, July 30," says that the shock of an earthquake has been felt at intervals for no less than ten days, and has occasioned the greatest alarm to the inhabitants and visitors. On Thursday week last so great was the terror that the greater part of the people rushed out of their beds into the streets in their night dresses, shrieking loudly, and crowded into the diligences and other carriages which were quickly assembled in the public place. It has been pretty generally felt all over the Pyrenees, but seems to have been most severe at Cauterets, Bagnères de Bigorre, and Luz. Its general

effects on the persons is a feeling of sickness and quivering of the nerves.

A letter from Athens supplies the confession made by the chief of the gang of pirates who not long since murdered the crew of the Harriet in the Levant. His examination took place on board the French steam corvette Chantal. He says:—"When we got on board, we made all the men go down into the captain's cabin, and then we demanded all the money on board. The English produced three pounds sterling, two watches, a telescope, two compasses, and a barrel containing a small quantity of rum. We then ordered all the crew on deck, and there we massacred them with our knives, and cast their bodies into the sea. I gave no order to kill those men, nor did I kill one myself." According to his statement this crime was suggested and afterwards approved of by the Greek Police Commissary at Syra, and Stamati, one of the Greek "patriots."

ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

An anti-slavery conference was held on Tuesday in last week at the Manchester Athenæum, "to review the abolition of slavery in the British colonies; to consider the present aspects of negro slavery in Brazil, Cuba, and especially in the United States of America; and to discuss the various means by which the British anti-slavery party may aid in the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade." Amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. Absalom Watkin, President, Rev. Prof. Scott (President Airedale College), the Rev. W. Parkes, and Mr. F. W. Chesson. The following gentlemen among many others were present:—Messrs. George Thompson; Parker Pillsbury, Boston, Massachusetts; William Wells Brown, a fugitive slave; the Revs. S. R. Ward, Canada; William Guest, Leeds; T. P. Ham, Bristol; S. A. Steinthal, Bridgewater; — Schofield; W. H. Bonner, Birkenhead; J. G. Rogers, Ashton-under-Lyne; A. E. Pearce, Pendleton; E. West, Warrington; John Curwen, Flaxton; F. Bishop, Liverpool; G. B. Bubier, Salford; J. Vincent; Thomas Sturges, Droylsden; J. Muncester, Broughton; W. Thorburn, M.A., Bury; J. H. Hutton, B.A., Manchester; Dr. M'Kerrow, Manchester; Henry King, Esq., Rochdale; John Kingsley, Esq.; Mr. North, a fugitive slave from South Carolina; and Mr. W. P. Powill, a coloured gentleman, of Liverpool.

Mr. CHESON, the secretary, read letters of apology for absence—several of them entering at great length into the subject of the line of policy to be adopted by the conference—from the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of Oxford, James Bell, Esq., M.P., Mr. Edward Baines, the Rev. Dr. Urwick, Miss Martineau, Dr. Dick, Messrs. Wilson Armstrong, Leeds; John Cropper, Liverpool; and the Rev. Dr. Campbell. A verbal expression of regret that illness prevented his attendance was delivered from Mr. Estlin, of Bristol. We subjoin extracts from Miss Martineau's letter:—

I cannot but hope that the most prominent subject of the conference will be the means of removing the remarkable ignorance of the people of this country as to the political and historical facts of American slavery. I scarcely know an English gentleman (who has been there) who has any real knowledge of the outline of the American constitution, and who can therefore take any living interest in the passing incidents of the institution. It appears to me that now is the time—now, when such interest as exists is excited about Burns's fate—to convey the political facts of the case to all minds that are or can be awakened. The case is one of state rights; of the over-riding of the constitution of Massachusetts by the fugitive slave law; and there are many persons in this country who would have and express an opinion of this result of the slave system, who have never been moved by more general considerations. If we all made this a subject of conversation with whomsoever we met, I believe we might soon arouse a new kind and degree of interest, the expression of which would again reach a new class across the Atlantic. It was in this view that I sought and found admission into "Household Words" for a narrative of the facts; and I feel truly grateful to the editors for giving their wide circulation to the narrative, which may possibly, by being simply true, cast a new light on the position of affairs, even to American eyes. It is with regret that many persons see such a publication as the Economist aiming its ridicule and condemnation at the expectation that the growth of cotton, and other American commodities, in India and certain colonies, would affect slave-holding in the United States. Our expectation is treated as if it were grounded on some arbitrary arrangement—some artificial scheme of production; whereas, we are ready stoutly to contend that all the fundamental principles of political economy are on our side; and that free Hindoo labour is much more consonant with the great natural laws of social welfare, and of material production amongst the rest, than slave negro labour. About this all-important matter some of us may argue, but others may do the better service of working out the proofs. There are men in Manchester who know and frankly tell the truth—that the supersession of American cotton by that which is grown in the East is only a question of time. It seems to me to be our business to invite, induce, and support them, by all possible means, to ascertain and prove the facts, and enable us to make them known to the world.

The preliminary resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, was, that all persons who believed slave-holding to be a sin, and immediate emancipation to be the right of the slave and duty of the master, were eligible to be members of the conference. Mr. George Thompson denounced slavery in eloquent and impassioned terms. He reviewed the struggles which had been made since 1807 to procure the abolition of the slave-trade, and stated that it was an Englishwoman, Elizabeth Heyrick, a member of the Society of Friends, who first called public attention to the duty of abolishing slavery. Mr. Thompson then alluded to a remarkable speech of Lord Brougham, in 1830, in which he made a withering denunciation of slavery, and characterized as a wild and guilty phantasm the notion that man could hold property in man. That expression, said Mr.

Thompson, became from that time the watchword of the anti-slavery hosts. Mr. Thompson proceeded to notice the agitation that ensued on the subject, and referred to the favourable results of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, quoting high authorities in support of his position. The speaker, after commenting upon a recent leading article in the *Times* upon the subject, contended that the results of the great measure of emancipation had for ever settled the question of the safety and practicability of immediate emancipation. Mr. Thompson concluded by proposing resolutions expressive of the joy of the friends of human freedom in commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and the conviction of the meeting, that the results of emancipation had been generally of the most gratifying and satisfactory kind. The resolutions were agreed to unanimously. A resolution was then adopted unanimously in favour of the immediate, total, and universal abolishment of the slave-trade.

The afternoon meeting of the conference was commenced by Mr. G. Thompson reading resolutions to be moved as the basis of the discussion which was to follow. These resolutions expressed a friendly and fraternal disposition towards the people of the United States, but strongly denounced the maintenance of slavery in some of those States, and particularly deprecated the idea of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, as it would lead to the establishment of an extensive American slave-trade between the slave-breeding states of the continent and the newly-acquired island territory. The resolutions also gave the opinion of the conference that the nefarious designs of the slave power of the United States would be most effectually frustrated by the immediate and entire abolition by the Spanish authorities of slavery throughout Cuba, and the establishment, by wise and Christian laws, of the black population in the enjoyment of that liberty and those civil rights, the possession of which by the people at large has ever been the best and surest guarantee of the independence, security, and happiness of any country. Several speakers, in allusion to these resolutions, referred to the evils which they had witnessed in America as the consequences of slavery. One of them said that the religion of America had permitted the circulation of the Bible among the heathen, supported by the proceeds of slave selling, and the treasury of an American church was filled with the price of blood.

After the close of the Conference a public meeting was held in the evening in the Town-hall, where a crowded audience assembled. Professor Scott, of Airedale College, was called to the chair, and said the cause which they were assembled to promote was founded on the principles of reason, humanity, and religion, and he did not doubt of their ultimate success.

The Rev. Dr. BEARD moved a resolution, condemning the anti-social, illiberal, narrow, and selfish doctrine, that persons not being citizens of the United States are forbidden to take steps for the removal of the curse of slavery from the commonwealth. The interference aimed at was one of sound logic and kind feeling; and it could only be put a stop to by the abolition of the evil. It might be asked how were they interested in the question of slavery in the United States? Wherever there was slavery there was tyranny; and the real lover of freedom knew that he was interested in the prevalence of freedom, and looked with alarm at the prevalence of slavery. He, as well as many others, welcomed Louis Kossuth as a man, as an oppressed man, and as a fugitive—as one who realised in his history the description given in the resolution. They would, he was sure, join with him in lamenting that Kossuth was a recreant to the very principles which won for him so hearty a reception. He was there to tell Kossuth—and he hoped it would reach his ears—that if ever he met with a second reception here, similar to the first, he must be true to his principles. (Hear, hear, applause, and a voice asking for an explanation.) At the beginning of this year it was intended to hold a meeting something like that which had been held that day. At the request of the committee he invited Mazzini to attend it. Unable to come, he sent a letter, avowing his sympathy with the anti-slavery movement. This letter, having been transmitted to Kossuth, was sent to the papers. Mr. Sanders, the representative of the American slave interest in London, alarmed on account of Mazzini's opinions, wrote to Kossuth, saying:—"Surely Mazzini does not mean this? We shall be sorry if his name be given to the anti-slavery cause." Kossuth replied, that Mazzini did not mean it, the letter had nothing to do with the anti-slavery movement, as it was an old one, and there was no date to it. Why did Kossuth, of all men in the world, come forward against the slave and for the slaveholder? When Kossuth came here, our leading politicians were opposed to interference, and Kossuth advocated it for the sake of Hungary. There would be no inconsistency if he entertained the same views with regard to the oppressed in America. If he (Dr. Beard) interpreted rightly a thirty years' experience of Manchester feeling, that feeling recognised, as he did, the love of liberty, as liberty, all the world over; and Kossuth must enter into the spirit of liberty, and must sink the man of expediency in the man of principle, if he expects England to support the cause of Hungary. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. PARKER seconded the resolution. Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY next addressed the meeting; and Mr. W. W. BROWN, a fugitive slave, also supported the resolution. It was passed unanimously. Mr. G. THOMPSON described the proceedings of the conference, and moved a resolution confirming them, which was agreed to. The proceedings terminated about half-past ten o'clock, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

It appears by the Census that not half the adult population of London were born in the metropolis.

REVELATIONS OF THE WINDSOR COURT-MARTIAL.

The second trial of Lieut. Perry is still proceeding, and, happily, has not yet worn out the public attention. Of the principal evidence given, the following is a resumé:—

Colonel Garrett, in reply to questions of the prosecutor, said that Lieut. Perry had complained to him on more than one occasion in Dublin; but he (witness) did not recollect that the complaints were of repeated acts of violence. Received a hurried note from Lieut. Perry when he (witness) was sitting with a number of guests in the barracks, complaining that officers were then, or had just been, annoying him in his room. Requested Major Maxwell to attend to it, who sent the adjutant, and the latter presently reported that the affair was "settled." Thought the complaint had reference to the officers pulling prisoner's room about. Could not recollect. Had no recollection of having then or at any time reproached the prisoner, or called him a fool for his pains. Meant for making reports. Did not then reprimand any officer for annoying prisoner; but did on a subsequent occasion. The first matter was supposed not to have come before him (witness) and he took no further notice of it.—Cross-examined by Lieut. Perry: How many times do you think I complained, either to yourself, or to Major Maxwell, or to other officers?—I cannot say as to other officers; I can only speak to those which came to my knowledge, and which were made either to Major Maxwell or myself. Of that kind I recollect three cases.—Have you in any instance used reproachful language to other officers after their complaining of being pulled out of their beds?—I could answer the question, but as it does not bear upon the case of Lieut. Perry, I beg to decline.—Did you not, after reporting the case of Curteis, call me the malefactor? And was I not afterwards called the malefactor by my brother officers, and was not I shunned by my brother officers in consequence?—I did not call you malefactor. I have heard the term malefactor used, but I am not certain whether it applied to Lieut. Perry or to another officer who has since left the regiment. I cannot say that his company was positively shunned, but he was not on such intimate terms with the rest of the officers as others. He has not been under my command since December, when he was sent on detachment.—Did you not, in the ante-room, sitting over your grog, call me a malefactor, before Lieut. Knapp.—I have no recollection of it.—Was not the fact of my complaining to you the reason of my being sent to Coventry?—I know of no officer in the regiment having been sent to Coventry, in the common acceptance of the term, and if you were avoided and shunned it was not because you had complained. They did not like you, I suppose.

Lieut. Perry further attempted to elicit from his commanding officer an admission of having been aware of outrages and insults to which he had been subjected by officers of the corps, and were left unnoticed. On all these points, however, he was met by a steadfast denial on the part of Colonel Garrett, who stated that when the complaints made by the prisoner reached him, he directed Major Maxwell to inquire into them, and that when he found that the annoyances complained of did not cease, he assembled all the junior officers, and gave orders that they should be put a stop to, and forbade any officer from entering into Lieut. Perry's room. Colonel Garrett added, that he had every reason to believe Lieut. Perry was satisfied, because all aggressions ceased from that time.

Major Maxwell also underwent a long cross-examination. He stated in reply to the prosecutor that he remembered Lieut. Perry having made complaints of acts of violence against himself by officers of the regiment whilst quartered in Dublin, and that Colonel Garrett ordered an inquiry into the matter to be made by Lieut. Nicholson, then acting as adjutant of the regiment, who reported that all had been quietly settled. He had been present when Colonel Garrett reprimanded an officer in the presence of Lieut. Perry, in consequence of a complaint of personal annoyance made to him by Lieut. Perry, but he never heard Lieut. Perry complain personally to Colonel Garrett of annoyance. He never heard Colonel Garrett call Lieut. Perry a fool for his pains; and believed Colonel Garrett did not. He never heard Colonel Garrett reproach Lieut. Perry for making complaints. To show the ineffectiveness of Colonel Garrett's orders for preventing irregular conduct amongst the officers, the following question was put by Lieut. Perry:—

You state that the reproof given on the third complaint for irregular and improper conduct was severely expressed. Shortly afterwards, did you not, at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, order Lieut. Dunscombe, in my presence, to be brought down stairs from his bedroom, between one and two o'clock in the morning, before the colonel of the regiment, yourself, and guests, in his shirt? Witness: The reprimand was so strong, that the only instance of a practical joke that I know of was the instance alluded to. But I never ordered Lieut. Dunscombe to be brought out of his bed. So much the reverse, that I went outside of the ante-room to prevent the young gentlemen bringing him in. The ante-room is close to the bottom of the stairs. The door was burst open by the party carrying Mr. Dunscombe, and I was carried into the room along with them. There were several civilians in the room. Colonel Garrett was sitting with his back to the door, in an arm chair. He must have heard the laughter, but, to the best of my belief, did not see Mr. Dunscombe. Mr. Dunscombe appealed to me, saying, "Major, will you stand this?" At the time Mr. Dunscombe appealed to me, I told the youngsters to bundle out of the room. They did so; they went up stairs; and Mr. Dunscombe appeared in his uniform in the ante-room about five minutes afterwards.

In reply to a question from Lieut. Perry as to whether he did not remember a case while the regiment was at Weedon Barracks of an officer named Hammond having been pulled out of bed and brought into the mess-room, placed on the table, and made to sing a song, he replied:—

I have a slight recollection, now it is brought to my memory, of something of the kind happening, and no more, at Weedon. I think it was at Weedon, but it made no impression on my mind at the time. By the Court: Was the officer in question brought from his room at Weedon, and placed on the table, to sing a song, or was

he pulled out of bed and brought by force? Witness: I do not know how he was brought down, where he was brought from, or whether force was used. But this I know, that the officer in question, during the whole time he has been in the regiment, has never made a complaint to me, or to any one else, that I have ever heard of, of ill-usage or ill-treatment from any person in the regiment. Was the officer in question (Ensign Hammond) placed on the table, and how was he dressed? Witness: I have not the slightest recollection or faintest idea of the circumstances of the case, and should have forgotten it, had it not been called to my memory. It made no impression on my mind.

Captain Sandwith, the adjutant of the 46th at the time the regiment was quartered in Dublin, denied that any system of persecution had existed. Lieut. Perry then put the following question:—

Prisoner: Are you not aware that I was pulled out of bed several times; Waldey and Knapp's rooms turned upside down; Dunscombe ill-treated more than once; Hammond placed on the mess-table, whilst at Weedon?—Witness: I am not aware that Lieut. Perry was pulled out of bed several times. I never heard of Waldey and Knapp's rooms being turned upside down. I know that Mr. Dunscombe was once pulled out of his bed; and that he complained to the commanding officer, who severely reprimanded the officers of whom he had complained. That reprimand was given in the presence of the whole of the officers. With respect to Mr. Hammond, I have reason to believe that he never was ill-treated since he joined the regiment.—Prisoner: What were the words the colonel employed to Dunscombe the morning after he was pulled out of bed, when the officers were assembled?—Witness: When the officers were assembled, which, I think, was two or three days after the occurrence, the colonel addressed himself at very considerable length to the whole of them, but more particularly to those against whom the complaint had been made. I do not recollect him addressing himself particularly to Mr. Dunscombe.—By the Court: Was Lieut. Perry's society shunned; and, if so, why?—Witness: I can say that Mr. Perry's society was not sought for, in consequence of his disagreeable manner—of his swaggering manner—leading any one to suppose that he was a man of enormous (witness did not finish the sentence)—his apparent contempt for everything military or regimental; his supposed debauched habits; and latterly, from ill-conduct in a money transaction.

Lieutenant Perry was desirous of putting a question to the witness on this point, but was advised by the court to meet the accusation against him in another way, to which he assented, observing, "I must take other steps. I have very fortunately kept the whole of the letters connected with the money transaction, and I should be sorry that so personal a matter should be brought before the court, more especially as it relates to purchasing steps in the regiment. I shall take other means of publicly refuting the aspersions cast upon my character by the witness."

Lieut. Dunscombe was asked:—

Since this inquiry was instituted, and it was known you would be called upon to give evidence, have you spoken to any one on the subject of the evidence you should give? If so, state to whom? Witness: I decline to answer that question. (A derisive murmur passed through the court.)—Prisoner: After that answer, I have no more questions to put to the witness.

Lieutenant Hammond altogether denied the circumstance of which Major Maxwell had a "slight recollection."

Lieut. Waldey denied that he had heard Captain Nicholas use certain opprobrious words to a brother officer, and when challenged with having reported the circumstance in a letter, still denied it. The letter was handed in by Lieut. Perry, sealed up, and reserved for his defence.

A "Civilian," writing to the *Times* on "military ethics," recalls to some of the officers on the court-martial at Windsor, the following circumstance as having occurred not many years ago:—

A lieutenant had been appointed to the — whom the other officers disapproved. They determined to get rid of him in the usual way. He was a resolute fellow, and resisted. At last, after enduring insult and oppression of various kinds with what temper he could, he called out one of his oppressors, a captain in the regiment, who had grossly and publicly insulted him at the mess table. The captain refused to meet the lieutenant, unless the latter could get a second in the regiment, which he very well knew was out of his power.

The lieutenant maintained, very reasonably, that it was no business of the captain's where he got his second, so that he got an unexceptionable one, and he had taken care to do so by securing the services of an officer of the Foot Guards. Still, the bully would not fight, so the butt was compelled to horsewhip him in the public street.

Then came the farce of a bloodless exchange of shots, a court of inquiry, and a hushing up of the matter by the Commander-in-Chief—for the — contained many lords' sons—on condition that all persecution against the lieutenant, against whom the officers of his regiment admitted they had no complaint to make, should cease.

But from the day on which the said officers pledged themselves to receive him among them in a friendly manner, to the day on which he left the regiment, a captain, several years afterwards, not one of these generous soldiers exchanged a word with him save on duty. Yet the lieutenant was the only man in the regiment concerned in that business who had behaved in it with spirit and honour.

I once asked a young Irishman, who had joined the corps subsequently to the *fracas*, why he did not speak to Lieutenant —? He answered, "Upon my word, I don't know. The poor fellow has never done anything wrong that I know of; but none of ours speak to him; so I don't."

Since that day, Sir, and it is not very long ago, some of the "capital fellows" who conspired to drive this young man from the service have married prostitutes, and have retired into private life, much regretted by their comrades; many more have been obliged to fly their country for swindling on the turf, also much regretted by their comrades; repeated courts of inquiry have hushed up orgies which ought to have broken up the regiment, and must have done so had they been inquired into publicly; and not one of them has been heard of in the service as a gallant or a good soldier.

Postscript.

THE WAR.

The following is a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of yesterday evening:—The Russian rear guard was about half-way between Bucharest and Busco. On the 3rd the Turkish army had not entered Bucharest. Bucharest was about to send a loyal address to the Porte. Luders' troops were retreating on Brailow. It is said that retrograde movements are being made in Moldavia. The departure of Baron Hess for the army is postponed.

The *Lloyd* says:—"The Turkish army of the Danube is marching on Bucharest, but it will not occupy that city, the Porte having made an agreement with Baron Bruck, the Austrian Internuncio, to that effect. It is also a part of the agreement that all the Ottoman troops shall be withdrawn beyond the Danube upon the arrival of the Austrians. Omar Pasha has addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants, promising them not to make Wallachia the theatre of military events."

Two war steamers of the British squadron having destroyed the establishments of the Russian government to the north of Archangel, have entered the Bay of Onega, that arm of the White Sea which reaches farthest towards the Russian interior.

The utmost exertions are now making at Southampton to get ready the screw transports Harbinger and Golden Fleece for the East. The Golden Fleece will take out a regiment of the line. Twenty waggon loads of stores for the army and navy are now at Southampton, to be shipped on board the above-named steamers. There are 200 tons of artillery stores for Circassia. The Harbinger will, it is expected, leave Southampton to-day, and will take out mails for the Black Sea.

Letters from Marseilles state that the military movement had recommenced there. The embarkation of provisions and military stores for the army of the East continues without intermission. The vessels of war in Toulon are sufficient to convey 10,000 men, who, it is believed, will be shortly embarked.

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

Thirteen steamers towed from Balthick, on the 25th of July, fourteen ships of the line—eight French and six English—having on board 12,000 troops. Another account says that the troops embarked amounted to 40,000. It is believed that they are to effect a landing in the Crimea, or at least co-operate in an attack against Anapa or Kaffa. Generals Canrobert and Brown returned to Varna on the 27th, after having inspected the Russian coasts from Anapa to Sebastopol. Admiral Hamelin, who was before Varna with twelve ships of the line, had recalled from Constantinople all the transports and the Turkish fleet.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords yesterday was engaged for some time in considering the amendments introduced by the Commons into bills which had received their assent, and in discussing a number of measures which had been brought up from that House. The most remarkable of these were the Public Health and Metropolitan Sewers Bills, both of which were passed, the standing orders being suspended in consequence of the urgent necessity for their being brought into operation. Their lordships will meet again at a quarter before 3 o'clock to-day.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. PAKINGTON, Sir G. GREY stated that acts had been received from the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, being the constitutional acts passed by the legislative councils for those colonies. These acts were, he added, about to be printed, with the view to their consideration during the recess, as they could not take effect until after receiving the sanction of the Imperial legislature.

Mr. HEYWOOD gave notice, that early in next session he will move for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of affording to the nation a full and equal participation in all the advantages, which are not necessarily of an ecclesiastical or spiritual character, in the English and Irish Universities.

THE BRIBERY BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Lords' amendments to the Bribery Bill should be agreed to. Referring to the question of travelling expenses, the clause relating to which had been struck out in the upper House, the noble lord remarked that Parliament must hereafter define in what degree the payment of such expenses should be legalised.

Lord HOTHAM was surprised to find that Lord J. Russell wished them to adopt a change, which removed a clause he had himself proposed. He moved that the further consideration of the measure be proceeded with that day month. The debate was prolonged by Mr. HILDYARD, Mr. HUMS, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, Sir J. PAKINGTON, Mr. BUTT, Mr. WILKINSON, and other members. On a division there appeared—For agreeing with the Lords' amendment, 78; against, 21—57.

Lord HOTHAM renewed his opposition to the bill as amended, and moved the adjournment of the House, but the motion was negatived on division, by 84 votes against 16—68.

Motions for adjourning the House or the debate were renewed alternately and pressed to divisions, on which they were negatived by considerable majorities. Finally, the further opposition to the stage of the measure was withdrawn, upon the understanding that the duration of the measure should be further restricted to a single year. Lord J. RUSSELL having signified his assent to that modification, the Lords' amendments to the bill were agreed to.

CASE OF MR. FLAHERTY.

Mr. LUCAS asked a question touching the appointment of the late special commissioner of income tax in Ireland. The hon. member followed up his query by a prolonged detail of circumstances tending to show that the functionary alluded to (Mr. Edward O'Flaherty) was not fitted by his pecuniary and social position for holding the very responsible office which had been entrusted to him. According to the public prints he had absconded, or left the country, having committed forgeries to the extent of £14,000 or £16,000.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that Mr. O'Flaherty had ceased to hold office in April last, not, however, on account of any failing or fault of his own, but because the office itself was abolished, it being found that the collection of the income tax in Ireland could be accomplished without the aid of the special commissioner who had been at first appointed. Whether at the time when he was nominated to office that gentleman was manifestly unfitted for the post was a question which he submitted ought to be presented in a more definite form to the House. Mr. Lucas had inquired whether he still retained his appointment.

Mr. DISRAELI added some observations upon the alleged offer of office made by Lord Naas to Mr. Keogh during the existence of the Derby administration, and for which this very Mr. O'Flaherty had been cited as a corroborating witness. After a few words from Colonel DUNNE, the subject dropped.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The House having gone into committee on the East India Company's revenue accounts, Sir C. WOOD proceeded to detail the general results of the last financial operations in India. The accounts were far from complete, and could not be brought down to a later period than April 30, 1852. The final result was a margin of £531,265 on the balance-sheet for the financial year ending April 30, 1852. The accounts of three previous years also showed a surplus, though of less amount, and the estimated revenue for the following year, namely, 1852-3, gave an approximate receipt of £26,915,481 against an estimated expenditure of £26,275,966, leaving a margin of £639,465. For the subsequent year (1853-4) an estimate had also been framed, showing a deficit of not less than £872,335. Respecting the cause of this anticipated deficiency, Sir C. WOOD entered into a variety of details, contending that although the various branches of revenue had not materially declined, with the exception of the income from opium, which had fallen nearly £800,000, yet that there was little prospect of their becoming more productive, while the expenditure, which had rapidly increased, chiefly on account of military services, presented little scope for judicious retrenchment. Among the items of outlay something under £200,000 was put down to the account of the Burmese war. Sir C. WOOD referred to various social and material improvements which had been effected, such as the opening of the Ganges Canal, the progress of public works in the Punjab, and the promotion of railroads in India. He concluded by describing some further improvements in progress or under contemplation having reference to the criminal jurisprudence of India; the admission of students at Addiscombe and Haileybury; public works and education. On the latter subject he stated that the Government had adopted the principle of affording grants in aid to all schools which consented to submit to a certain degree of inspection, without regard to the religious faith that might be taught in them. A series of universities, he intimated, was also about to be added to the educational system of India. The speech of the right hon. baronet occupied two hours and a quarter, and was delivered to an audience barely exceeding twenty members. Some discussion followed. Sir E. PHRY eulogised the educational scheme, of which a description had just been given. Mr. KINNAIRD considered that no just cause had been shown for the longer continuance of the injurious salt monopoly in India. Mr. HUMS insisted upon the expediency of giving the fullest publicity to every detail of Indian administration. Mr. DANNY SHERWOOD denounced the salt monopoly in India. Sir C. WOOD briefly replied, and the formal resolutions which he had moved in the course of his opening speech were agreed to.

On the order for the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Medical Graduates (University of London) Bill, the House was counted, and, there being only eighteen members present, an adjournment took place at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

Elsewhere we have briefly mentioned that Greytown, at the mouth of the river San Juan, had been bombarded and burned down by an American ship of war. Further particulars are published in the United States journals, which give the following version of the facts:—It seems that a quarrel had taken place on the San Juan between one Captain Smith, commander of a small American steamer, and the native owner of a bongo, or barge, on the river. The native had levelled his piece at Captain Smith, but did not fire. Captain Smith shortly afterward called for his rifle, and coolly shot this unfortunate Indian through the heart.

Upon the return of the steamer to Greytown the local authorities of that place proceeded, not unreasonably, to attempt the capture of the murderer. The Americans, however, resisted the Mayor, on the ground that there was no authority in Greytown competent to arrest and try an American citizen; Captain Smith retired on board a steamer in the harbour, and, oddly enough, Mr. Borland, the Minister of the United States in Central America, who was present, thought it consistent with his duty and his dignity to take the part of the culprit. A riot ensued, in which Mr. Borland received the fragment of a bottle in his face. Upon this provocation, the Americans having demanded the assistance of Captain Hollins, of the United States' ship of war Cyane, that officer proceeded to threaten the place with bombardment unless satisfaction were afforded by the payment of a sum of 24,000 dollars within a few hours. Greytown was, in fact, a village consisting of about 100 low huts, thatched with palm leaves, and containing 600 inhabitants, chiefly Jamaica negroes or Mosquito Indians, with a few European traders. Upon Captain Hollins's threat this mixed population fled to the neighbouring woods, and the English residents went on board Her Majesty's schooner Bermuda, which was unfortunately the only British vessel in the harbour, and far too small to oppose the American ship. To the astonishment of every one who witnessed the outrage, Captain Hollins's terms not having been complied with, he opened his fire upon this defenceless and abandoned town, which was soon in ruins; and its destruction was completed by landing men to set it on fire. The whole of the property contained in the warehouses was likewise consumed, and the inhabitants left totally destitute.

THE CHOLERA.

The total deaths in the last week were 1,430. The deaths from cholera in the four last weeks were 5,26, 133; week ending Saturday, August 5, 399. The deaths from cholera in the corresponding weeks of 1849 were 483, 740, 783, 952. The epidemic then began in May and June, 1849, when the deaths from cholera were 10, 36, 52, 62, 143, 206, and then, as above, 483, &c. There has been three deaths from cholera in Millbank Penitentiary, and one in Tothill-fields prison.

The cholera is raging with great severity in Toulon, the deaths averaging sixty daily.

The cholera has assumed a more favourable form here during the last few days, and the mortality is now 50 per cent. less than during the last week. The recoveries, moreover, are more numerous, and the sudden deaths less frequent.—*Letter from Marseilles.*

The sanitary state of the French troops is mending, but I am sorry to say that of the English troops is growing alarming. Until last Thursday there had been not a single case, and on Sunday there were thirteen dead.—*Letter from Athens.*

The cholera is very bad at Gallipoli. The French have already lost two generals—Ney and Carabuccia—about 25 officers, and 550 men.

The cholera returns from Genoa to-day give 204 cases and 88 deaths, making a total of 1,332 cases and 491 deaths since the commencement of the disease. It is said the King is likely to go down there, in hopes of calming the public mind; but already 50,000 persons are reported to have left the town.

Cholera has prevailed to a greater or less extent in the principal towns and cities of Canada for nearly a month. In Montreal the pestilence has raged fiercest, some fifty deaths having taken place a-day, in a population of 60,000, during part of the time. There is a general abatement of the disease.

At Naples the cholera is committing great ravages in certain quarters of the town.

In St. Petersburg the fatal disease is making great havoc, but in Paris it is on the decline.

At Liverpool there have been nine deaths from cholera. It has been very fatal on board the emigrant ship Lima; at Plymouth there are twelve cases on board the hospital-ship Andromeda.

Yesterday afternoon the Queen, Prince Albert, and suite left Osborne on board the Royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, on a cruise to the Channel Islands.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the notification that Parliament will be prorogued on Saturday next.

We have reason to believe that Sir B. Hall, M.P. for Marylebone, will be the first Minister appointed under the new bill, brought in by Sir W. Molesworth, for the re-constitution of the Board of Health.—*Times.*

The corn harvest has now commenced in many parts of Devonshire. Generally speaking, the crop promises to be a good one, though there are complaints of rust and mildew. Oats also, have been cut in some places, and have been housed in excellent condition. The hay harvest is drawing towards a close.

On Monday morning Mr. Charles Lupton, of the firm of Luceock, Lupton, and Co., stuff merchants, Bradford, was thrown from his horse, and sustained such injuries as to cause death a few hours afterwards.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Wednesday, August 9, 1854.—

With moderate supplies of Foreign Grain our trade is to-day steady at Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week.—Wheat, English, 420 qrs.; Foreign 12,370 qrs. Barley, Foreign, 5,090 qrs. Oats, English 840 qrs.; Foreign, 6,270 qrs. Flour, English, 210 sacks; Foreign, 1,430 sacks; 5,490 barrels.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Senex." Too late for notice this week.

"W. H.," Horsforth. His paper has been regularly forwarded every Wednesday afternoon. From information we receive there is no doubt that many papers are detained for reading in their passage through the Post-office.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1854.

SUMMARY.

WHILE the public at home, in the absence of stirring events, have been complaining of the sluggishness of the military and naval authorities in the East, these officers had, it now appears, been busily occupied in organizing an expedition to the Crimea. Their preparations, which appear to have been made on the largest scale, are now nearly completed. At all events, they are so advanced that the misleading reports, so industriously circulated, of the intended advance of the Anglo-French army to the Danube have died away, and it is stated, on unquestioned authority, that a land force of from 80,000 to 100,000 men are to be embarked at Varna for the Crimea. Some troops, to the number of at least 12,000 men, have already left that port, and have probably, ere this, arrived at their destination. An attack upon Sebastopol by sea seems to be out of the question. The expeditionary army will therefore probably be thrown upon the southern coast of the Peninsula and there entrench itself, until the arrival of stores and artillery shall enable it to advance by land towards the Russian stronghold. We may therefore anticipate a regular and perhaps tedious campaign. Supposing that the Anglo-French troops effect a landing at Kaffa, the highlands that run along the southern coast would afford an excellent line of defence in case of attack. The deep haven of Balaklava, only about seven miles from Sebastopol, on the south-western promontory of the Crimea, would be a more convenient point for debarkation, were it not likely to be defended by a strong force. But whatever be the destination of the expedition—a vital point upon which the most profound secrecy would be observed, there is no doubt that a serious attempt is about being made to take possession of the Crimea, and demolish the great Russian fortress. From all reports, it is an enterprise of unequalled magnitude and danger. Our troops have first to effect a landing, perhaps in the face of a well-appointed enemy, they have then to make good their footing in a hostile country, deficient in supplies, to occupy every defensive position as they advance, to run the risk of an encounter with an army estimated at the least at 70,000 men, and to invest Sebastopol both by land and sea. It would be unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the campaign will be very speedily terminated.

There is now no doubt of the retreat of the Russians from Wallachia. In fact Bucharest is already evacuated, and the Turks under Omar Pasha are slowly approaching that capital, where they are likely to receive a hearty welcome. In a proclamation issued by General Budberg, the reason assigned for the retreat of the legions of the Czar is the insalubrity of the regions of the Danube. The Russian commissioner tells the inhabitants of Wallachia that, "our valiant soldiers" have repulsed, "in a disgraceful manner," the pursuing Turks, who had the temerity to regard the retreat as a flight—"abandoning his arms and ammunition, which our troops are carrying off with them." He also promises to return when the season is more favourable "to deliver you for ever from those barbarous Turks." The Wallachians are not likely to be deluded by the falsehood and bombast of the Russian proclamation. There is reason to believe that Austria is at length about to enter Wallachia, in which event the Turks are to undertake no further offensive operations in the Principalities. It has been further stipulated by the wily Court of Vienna that the military operations of General Hess are to be undertaken independently of any other Power, and that the two Hospodars are to be re-instated in office. There are still reports of the intended evacuation of Moldavia by the Russians, but nothing authentic has occurred to confirm the surmise. Possibly the danger of the Crimea may hasten the retreat of the Russian armies from Turkish territory.

The minor incidents connected with the war are unusually interesting. It is not very strange to learn that Prussia has succeeded in uniting all the German States which took part in the Bamberg Conference, in opposition to the anti-Russian policy of the Vienna Cabinet—but, the announcement of

experiments with new artillery weighing 95 cwt., carrying 5,000 yards, and causing a volcanic explosion, with which the new gun-boats for the Baltic are to be fitted, and the discovery of which may have a material influence upon the issue of the war—the scarcely-credible story that an English steamer, with Sir George Brown on board, spent a night inside the frowning batteries of Sebastopol—and the exploits of the English built war-steamer, Vladimir, which issued from that port, under Austrian colours, crossed the Black Sea, sunk several vessels laden with corn on the Asiatic coast, brought off two vessels laden with coal for the port of Heraclea, pursued an English steamer without her guns on board, and made her way back safely to the shelter of the Russian port, despite the Anglo-French cruisers—come upon us with all the freshness of novelty.

Saturday next, to the unspeakable relief of all concerned, is fixed for the prorogation of Parliament; the Queen, it is expected, coming from her marine retreat to deliver in person her faithful Lords and Commons from their sultry durance. As usual, the last days of the session are its worst days—in every respect but that they are the last. Never is work so "scamped," never untimely speech so lavish, as when the guardians of various interests have fallen asleep through sheer exhaustion, and the talkers have the newspapers all to themselves. Only last night, for example, the Bribery Bill, after passing the Lords, with the gainful loss of the clause permitting payment of travelling expenses, was limited to a twelvemonth; Mr. Lucas exposed an Irish scandal more scandalous than any that have preceded; and Sir Charles Wood delivered to a dozen members an exposition of Indian affairs. A few nights before, Lord Brougham entertained the Peers with a discourse on education, the only practical conclusion from which, and the subsequent conversation, was the suggestion to establish a society for the cheap production of school-books.

The Russian Securities Bill has passed the Commons, after considerable botching, and a lively interchange of civilities between Palmerston, Baring, and Bright—in essaying to stop which, Lord John Russell drew into the affray Mr. Disraeli. The last named gentleman took occasion from the reappearance of the Public Revenue Bill, and of Mr. Spooner's anti-Maynooth motion, to make a superfluous display of his skill as a financial legislator and his solicitude as a Protestant representative. He invited Lord John Russell to undertake the simple task of defining the "functions, attributes, and privileges of our Protestant constitution"—but did not succeed even in provoking a debate. Mr. Spooner's motion was rejected by 108 to 43, and Mr. Disraeli's amendments were negatived without a division.

The O'Flaherty case, of which Mr. Lucas made damaging use last night, has its parallel in that of Mr. Lawley, late member for Beverley, now Governor of South Australia—to which Sir John Pakington called attention on Thursday. Mr. Lawley, it seems, is a young man of considerable abilities, but annihilated means and tainted character. Despite a disastrous familiarity with the gamblers of the turf, he had the good fortune to be appointed Mr. Gladstone's private secretary, and in this capacity acquired knowledge by which he sought to profit among the gamblers of the Stock-exchange. The knowledge of these facts—at least a partial knowledge—did not hinder his appointment to the governorship of an important colony. In their defence, his patrons make the curious avowal that only men of inferior talent, inexperience, or poverty, will accept colonial offices—a statement that will probably attract numerous offers of service from back benches of the bar.

Besides the Canada Legislative Council Bill, which enables the colonists to modify their constitution, and is but feebly opposed,—the only other important measure of the week relates to the Public Health. A vote of twelve thousand pounds has been taken for the new Board, and the Bill re-constituting it has reached the upper House, where the standing orders were suspended for its speedy passage. In truth, whatever the legislature or executive propose to do for our protection from epidemic disease, they are under the heaviest obligations to do on the instant. The weekly return of births and deaths in London, shows an excess on the average mortality of 360. The total number of deaths from cholera, during the week and in the metropolis, is 399—of which 290 occurred on the south side of the Thames. It is at once a reproach and encouragement that the disease re-appears in its former haunts, and in its former proportions. If we had but cleared or broken up these now familiar resorts of the destroyer!—But it is too late for regrets, and too early for alarm. Hospital directors resort to the police magistrate for counsel in an emergency for which they are unprovided, and parochial authorities set to work their dismantled machinery of inspection and repression. Courage, self-possession, and unsparing effort are demanded,—and if

they be forthcoming, as we doubt not, we may hope that the invading enemy will not widely ravage.

The position of affairs at Hull demands a word or two of energetic comment. In prospect of the re-issue of an electoral writ for that borough, its old member,—the truly gallant General Thompson,—has been invited to stand again. He consents to do so,—but only on strict purity principles. He is certificated by the Parliamentary commissioners as the uncompromising opponent of practices prosecuted by a Whig colleague almost to the disfranchisement of the borough. Yet there are in Hull men base enough to ask the General to stand as the nominee and stop-gap of that quondam colleague! With rough but honest speech, he has refused even to enter the field till "the Bribery Nominee" be withdrawn. We have had occasions of difference with the General,—but conduct like this entitles him to even more than the honour he has yet had from men who would rescue our constituencies from foulest impurity.

The United States Government,—to whom, by the way, Russia has offered to sell her American possessions,—stands impeached of an act of dastard cruelty, if not of arrant injustice, in the destruction of Greytown. What is at present known of the affair will be found elsewhere,—and till more is known only this conditional condemnation should be pronounced. Of foreign matters nearer home, there is nothing to report.

THE MEN OF THE NEW ERA IN SPAIN.

WHILE the scene-shifters of the theatre of war are tardily transferring the centre of attraction from Silistria to Sebastopol,—while we are awaiting the fulfilment in action of the programme pompously announced as already half played out,—let us look again at what is transacting upon a lesser stage, but one that has often rivetted the gaze and excited the emotions of Englishmen.

It is now more than twenty years since the birth of a daughter to the aged and despicable Ferdinand the Seventh, gave at once a symbol and an instrument to the liberalism of Spain. The young Queen-mother had exerted her then plenary powers of fascination, to obtain a decree setting aside the Salic law, and thus excluding from the throne the hated Carlos. Thus far, the designs of the daughter of the Neapolitan Bourbon were at one with the desires of the Liberal population. But even whilst they, with their English auxiliaries, were shedding their blood in defence of the heritage of her child, the Regent Christina was commencing that arbitrary and profligate career which was to render her dynasty no less a curse to Spain than would have been that of Carlos. Immediately on the death of Ferdinand, she took for her constant associate and minister the young guardsman Munoz, subsequently elevated to the rank of her husband, and the title of Duke of Rianzares. In 1836, there was a democratic insurrection, which issued in the Constitution of 1837. Still, corruption prevailed in all departments of the Government, and arbitrary violations of the new order of things were frequent. Anarchy in the administration went on conjointly with a civil war of succession. With the termination of the latter came also temporary relief from the former. Espartero, the victorious soldier of the throne, was also the idol of the people,—especially in Madrid,—and was compelled by the exigencies of the country to displace Christina from the Regency. She retired to France,—but carried on from thence the intrigues by which she hoped to revenge herself on the upright instrument of the national will. It was at her instigation that General O'Donnell, an Irish military adventurer, headed a military revolt against Espartero,—and the politicians Leon and Concha, inflamed those popular discontents which, in 1843, drove him into exile. Christina returned, to rule by the sword of the ruthless Narvaez,—himself in turn, with each of the other three generals whom she had seduced from their allegiance to the nation, to be cast off in disgrace when their services could be dispensed with, and exiled when their enmity was no longer feared. Of all these, only Espartero has preserved a patriotic sincerity of silence in his retirement—neither stimulating the anger of the people, nor joining in the intrigues of the ambitious or vindictive.

This retrospect is needful less, perhaps, for understanding the Governmental revolution to which Spain has just been subjected, than for estimating its probable results. The most obviously suspicious circumstance connected with the revolution, is that it originated with General O'Donnell, a leader of the Moderado, or Conservative, party, the personal enemy of Espartero, and the former tool of Christina. O'Donnell's share in the movement has been, however, rather conspicuous than important. To his energetic and passionate nature, was no doubt owing the organization of the revolt, and the exclusion from its councils of Narvaez—by whom he was displaced from the government of Cuba. But

it was General Dulce,—the commander of the cavalry, a Progressista in politics, and a man of high character,—to whose adhesion the mutiny owed its first chance of success, and by whose cautious firmness it was saved from being suppressed at the outset. O'Donnell could lead out only a few regiments of infantry, had no influence but with his own party, and was known to have personal ends. Dulce, on the contrary, was sure of the obedience of one important military arm, would probably draw over the artillery also, and was in a position to gain nothing while risking everything by insurrection. The battle fought a few miles from Madrid, on the 28th of June, would have annihilated the insurgents but for the ardour of Dulce's cavalry. It was his countersign to O'Donnell's second proclamation which excited the populations of the towns to insurrectionary action, and drew Espartero from his retirement, to assume the command of the army of Arragon. The want of decision and vigour which weakened the government of the latter when Regent, and has not been unmarked since his re-appearance, forbid reliance on his holding for the people, against worse men, the post to which he seems called by the people. The sincerity of O'Donnell's professed loyalty to the reinstated Liberalism, we much doubt. Of some other members of the new Ministry, the best thing in their favour is, they are comparatively new to political life, and are men of commercial reputation. It is to this General Dulce that we look to protect the revolution of which he is certainly the author.

Very pitiable is the condition of a country whose chances of tranquillity have thus to be reckoned by the reputations of two or three men. In England, and even in France, there can be nothing between a civil war and a nearly unanimous revolution. No class movement can take to arms with even a fractional chance of success—still less is there a possibility of military adventureship out of the ordinary course of promotion. But in that unhappy country, where there is neither the compactness of a centralized administration nor the independence of municipal institutions, it seems that military conspiracy and local intrigue may at any moment spring a mine, and shatter a portion of the social fabric. A revolt at Madrid, a pronunciamento at Barcelona,—the vindictiveness of a disgraced general in one place, the hot-headedness of a political theorist in another, brought into electric contact by the genius of a demagogue who alone will profit by the confusion,—these are the materials whose explosion is heard throughout Europe, and may be felt in Spain for years. While a Bourbon remains on the soil, or retains any title to the throne, there will never be wanting the means and the object of disturbance. While there exists a standing army of any considerable dimensions, there will exist also a perpetual focus of discontents, and a perpetual risk of armed demonstrations. The cost and inconvenience of a national militia will add to the mischiefs of the regular army, if the latter be not diminished. That Espartero's government will succeed in excluding the Christina influence, and at the same time venture to reduce the military establishments, we can scarcely anticipate. With the best wishes for Spanish peace and freedom, we cannot, therefore, augur more than their temporary enjoyment.

ARITHMETICAL RELATIONS OF THE SEXES.

THE proverbial difficulty of extracting from a woman accurate confession of her age, the sensible of the one sex commonly decried as slanderous,—and the more gallant of the other sex, daring for the fair to be wise and just above their fellows, decline to believe. We regret to say, the Census Commissioners strengthen the current scepticism,—representing the alleged difficulty as, in some countries, absolutely fatal to high objects of arithmetical science; and even in England, the mother country of strong-minded women, as compelling to vigilance and counteraction. Prussia is the only country of Europe in which any attempt is made to ascertain the ages of the female population,—and there, the classification is into only three classes above the marrying age—sixteen to forty-five, forty-five to sixty, sixty and upwards. Not that the eminent statisticians of the continent are insensible to the great utility of this branch of knowledge. Far from it! its mysteriousness enhances their appreciation. They are deterred from inquiry only by "a deep seated suspicion" that certainty is unattainable. One of them,—a Frenchman,—reports that, after many persevering efforts to determine the ages of his wife and cook, he abandoned the attempt in despair. It is private failure that has taught them not to venture the resources of the State in an encounter with the evasive ingenuity of "the wily sex."

At the census of 1841, the commissioners were content to get at the proximate ages—"thirty" for "thirty-five," or even under "forty." Encouraged by results, they ventured to be more precise. A comparison of returns brings out a rather awkward conclusion. It is evident that as those who

were, in 1841, from ten to fifteen years of age, would in 1851 be from twenty to twenty-five—and that as death and emigration had intervened to exclude from the latter enumeration many who were set down in the former,—the number would be considerably diminished. On the contrary it is represented as increased! Thus:—

In 1841, the number of Females, aged 10 to 15, was	1,003,119
In 1851, the number of Females, aged 20 to 25, was	1,030,456

Several thousands of ladies above the age of twenty-five in 1851, must have reported themselves below that age. Not to be put down by any feminine exclamations of incredulity, the relentless Registrar goes on to show that there are far too few returned in the next period. From a glance at these two statements it would appear that women die much faster than men, in the ten best years of life:—

In 1841, the number of Females, aged 20 to 25, was	973,696
In 1851, the number of Females, aged 30 to 35, was	768,711

In short, it is clearly brought home to thirty-five thousand of our countrywomen, that they did, in 1851, under-state their age by twenty years or so. A finer instance of the keenness of science in the work of retribution, we do not remember. Let us give the fair offenders the benefit of their detector's kindly suggestion,—"that they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time;" and join in his sanguine hope that the "error will not be repeated."

The excess of females over males, after a certain age, is still conspicuous among the facts of our social condition. Up to the age of twenty, the excess is the other way. There are every week born in the metropolis a hundred or two more boys than girls; and it is not till the former have neared or reached manhood,—till they become soldiers and sailors, miners and colliers, go away from home, or engage in occupations adverse to life, that the number of the other sex preponderates. The excess continues through, and increases with, the four subsequent periods of twenty years each. At the present time there are to every 100,000 males in Great Britain,—105,291 females of the age of twenty; 105,628, of the age of forty; 118,115 of the age of sixty; and 141,636 at the age of eighty. It is in Scotland that the disparity—everywhere unnatural—most prevails; which seems to indicate that Scotchmen prefer English wives as well as English homes. In London and Lancashire, there appears to be the largest general excess of women over men; a circumstance easily explained by the comparative abounding in the metropolis and manufacturing districts, of female employment. It is remarkable, and not thus explicable, that in London, the proportion of women who have seen fourscore, exceeds that of any English county—there being 197 women to 100 men at this advanced age. In parts of Scotland, there are nearly two women of this age to every man.

Passing on to the civil, or conjugal, condition of the sexes, we meet the significant statement that there are 3,461,524 wives, while only 3,391,271 husbands, and therefore upwards of 70,000 women either not entitled to the name they claim, or in temporary separation from their husbands; 382,969 widowers, and 795,590 widows; bachelors 1,689,116, and spinsters 1,767,194, above the age of twenty. Thirty-three in every 100 males, and thirty-two in every 100 females, of all ages, are married. Exclusive of persons under twenty,—the married are 62 in 100 males, 57 in 100 females; or one in three of the whole population, four in six of men, and four in seven of women. The proportionate number of marriages under twenty is reported "happily small." The mean age of marriage is 25.8 for men, 24.6 for women. In fifty-four marriages out of every hundred, both bride and bridegroom are between twenty and twenty-five years of age. At that age, twenty men out of every hundred are married. The tendency to matrimony so strengthens with growth, that four men out of five at the age of forty to fifty are married, while "among women it never happens that more than three of four at any age are in the married state." Marriages subsist on an average, it is consolatory to know, twenty-seven years. Widows, it is remarked, remarry much less frequently than widowers,—and the latter enjoy "a very considerable proportion of the married life after the age of fifty-five." The disparity of ages, in the case of re-marriages, has a wide range, but is not of frequent recurrence. The Census records only four instances in which men in the last decade of life re-married; and their brides were all between forty-five and fifty.

In the citation of these entertaining particulars—we have kept in view no higher object than to interest, and have therefore pursued no rigorous method. We shall not, we hope, be deviating too far, into sobriety, if we remark that a leading branch of the fortune-teller's practice may be safely undertaken by the statistic. Time was when youth and maidens repaired, half in fear and half in fun,

to the professed diviner of occult secrets from the aspect of the stars, or the lines of the hand, for information of the future. The student of these Returns could tell the trembling fair, would she deign to consult him, the year of her marriage, the age of her husband, the number of her children, the length of her married life. He would not be always right—in many cases he must needs be wrong. But if his practice were large, his predictions would so frequently be verified as to establish for his science a reputation and confidence it does not now enjoy. We naturally shrink from [reducing to arithmetical calculation those golden epochs of life, half whose glory is their spontaneity—those gloomy contingencies which it would be long-drawn misery to anticipate without the power of averting. Yet may it give us pleasure to foresee that the bride who to-day with proud tears bids farewell to her mother's house, will herself surrender a daughter to the arms of a husband—that the average duration of wedded life is, paradoxically, more than the mean of life in general—and that thus beneath the tree we plant in youth, we may expect to sit in the sunny noon of manhood.

THE VETERAN REFORMER.

It is an instance at once of the tardiness and the certitude of public rewards for public services, that only on Saturday last was presented a testimonial of Parliamentary respect to a man who, twenty years ago, was an object of veneration as well as of confidence. Joseph Hume was the Nestor of Liberalism, before an Agamemnon had assumed the sceptre, or an Achilles had put on his armour. Long before Russell had succeeded to Grey, or fiery Stanley flamed in the van, Hume was the grey-headed leader of the little band who pertinaciously repeated in Parliament the sounds of discontent that, without, gradually swelled into the tempest of the Reform era. He was a malcontent on principle—for he had adopted, as he now tells us, in lieu of better teaching, the Benthamite standard of Governmental utility, "the greatest good of the greatest number;" and in those days, by far the greatest number got the least possible good which Government can render.

It was in 1810 that Joseph Hume entered the House of Commons. He was in the lobby when the maniac Bellamy shot Perceval, the then Premier. With the exception of Lord Palmerston, no other living member of the House was then on its benches. That noble lord was among those who did honour on Saturday to Mr. Hume. Neither can have forgotten his relative position to the other forty years ago. Palmerston, the scion of an old stock of statesmanship, had passed from college to the Commons, while Hume, the son of a Montrose shipmaster, was consuming his third decade in the heats of Indian service—surgeon, postmaster, paymaster, interpreter; aiding the genius of the Wellesleys with the diligence of the self-taught plodder; and collecting with laborious thrift the wealth that was to carry him over Southern Europe in further search of knowledge, qualify him for Indian director and M.P., and enable him to make politics a pursuit but not a profession. An independent and well-furnished man at thirty, he was a match for the Castlereaghs, Cannings, and Palmerstons, whose hostility he soon drew down upon him, in all but their audacity of wit and fluency of rhetoric. For education, with Whitbread—for retrenchment, with Parnell—for reform, with Burdett—he spoke out with an inelegant effectiveness; and laboured at those ends in private more than they all—inso-much that when the crisis came, and the Palmerston genus had to come over or go out for life, Hume was the established referee as to political character; a Reformer as much trusted as Brougham was admired.

It needed not the presentation of a picture, purchased by the subscriptions of men remote as Disraeli and Cobden—the testimonial of old scholars to their schoolmaster—to prove the high estimation in which Mr. Hume is held by all parties in the Legislature. Every careful reader of the debates must have noticed incidental evidences of the fact, more convincing than any set demonstration. But the act was graceful,—and equally so the manner in which it was performed. Lord John Russell rightly said "a spotless reputation is a part of Mr. Hume's reward." It may also be said that that reputation is a part of his service. The example of "honest and disinterested patriotism" is, happily, not rare—but when maintained through so long a life and against constant temptations, it becomes of equal value with those positive achievements which excite admiration by their brilliancy, or gratitude by their substantial utility. This example Mr. Hume has given. His wisdom has not been infallible, nor his strength unflinching—but he has always carried an honest countenance and an untainted hand. And we are sure this luminous integrity will accompany him to the end—giving a bright serenity "to the evening of his honourable life."

THE WAR.

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

The anticipations in our last number are likely to be verified. The *Times* of Saturday announced in the most prominent manner that an attempt is to be made upon Sebastopol by the allied forces:—

We are at length in a condition to present to the public something more than speculations and surmises on the movements of the allied armies in the East. About the time we write, if not on this present day, a force made up of English, French, and Turks, and amounting to between 80,000 and 100,000 men, will invade the Crimea, and attempt to effect a lodgment on the heights commanding the harbour of Sebastopol. The preparations have been some time in progress, and the rumoured visit of Generals Brown and Canrobert to the Circassian coast, with 6,000 men, was really to secure a landing on the Crimea. A fortnight will probably elapse before any tidings of the result can arrive, but at an earlier date we shall learn from the East that all the disposable forces have embarked for the neighbourhood of Sebastopol.

It may argue presumption to anticipate great results from an attempt confessed to be unique not only in its magnitude, but almost in its nature. But there is no presumption in seeing that all the reasons of the thing are in our favour. It is very obvious, on the first sight, that this great Sebastopol, that seems to challenge the united power of all the fleets in the world, and threatens to pour, as we are told, at least a thousand shot at once into any vessel that runs the gauntlet of its terrible batteries, is built on the idea that it can never be attacked by land. It is made against everything that swims, as if the land would take care of itself. This was an oversight, if, indeed, it was an oversight not to reckon on the possibility of a hundred thousand English and French soldiers sent afloat on the Black Sea. How far the omission has been repaired during the last few weeks it is impossible to say, but such is the nature of the ground immediately above Sebastopol that it would be impossible, even with a very long notice, to raise works of defence upon it which would not be commanded from another ground near. It is possible the attack may degenerate into a blockade, and if we only persevere we must ultimately starve out the garrison of this proud fortress. But we hope to report an end of the affair long before it comes to that pass, and, with the forces at our disposal, there is no reason why every stone and every plank in the fort should not be at the mercy of the allied armies in a very few weeks, or even days.

The announcement in the *Times* has been variously canvassed and disputed, but the main fact is supported by subsequent information. Under date of 21st, writes the *Times* correspondent, the troops, in number about 50,000, were to embark for the Crimea from Baltschik, on board a large number of transports; considerable quantities of ammunition and materiel were being taken from the stores at Constantinople by the *Furious*, the *Cyclops*, and the *Firebrand*. Letters from Constantinople of the 27th July state that a body of the allied troops had been embarked at Varna in fifteen vessels. An official despatch from Odessa reached Vienna late on Saturday, stating that the French and English fleets were seen off Sebastopol on the 30th, the steamers having transports in tow. This news was conveyed from Sebastopol to Odessa in a day, and immediately telegraphed through to St. Petersburg. A despatch from Varna, dated July 30, says:—"Sir George Brown has returned in the *Fury*, in which vessel he entered the harbour of Sebastopol in the night and remained till dawn. The *Fury* was fired at both with shot and shell, but she suffered no damage. [The story is apocryphal. The entrance to Sebastopol is obstructed by a boom and a chain.]

The dockyards of Constantinople and Sinope are actively engaged, as well by night as by day, in constructing 30 flat-bottomed gunboats, capable of carrying a large mortar or gun, besides others for the landing of artillery, troops, and horses. Seven have already been launched, and joined the combined fleets to receive their armament and equipment. The British naval Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Dundas, has purchased two powerful steam tugs, which are being likewise converted into gunboats.

THE EXPEDITIONARY ARMIES.

The principal intelligence from the camp at Devno is comprised in the foregoing, and in reports of busy preparations. The cholera has appeared among the troops at Varna, but the English forces are as yet tolerably free from it. Sixteen French soldiers died from this terrible scourge out of twenty-five who were attacked by it. A good deal of sickness prevailed among the Turkish and Egyptian troops. A letter dated July 29 says:—"Illness is on the increase, and on riding into Varna to-day I learn that there were thirty-three cases of cholera in our hospital last night, and a much larger number of men from the same cause in the French hospital. The Duke of Cambridge has been suffering from diarrhoea; indeed, a large percentage of officers of the different divisions have been attacked by this complaint." A letter dated the 30th says:—"The cholera is subsiding in the English camp. The deaths do not exceed 16 daily." We hear many accounts of outrage inflicted on the people of the villages by the Turks. They are puffed up by the pride of victory, and believe they can now do as they please.

Lord Raglan, scandalized by the great irregularities in costume committed by the officers of the army in Bulgaria, had issued the following memorandum.

Varna, July 15.—The commander-in-chief has noticed with great regret the very unbecoming manner in which the officers of the army dress themselves. He does not now refer to their mode of dressing out of uniform, because that has been entirely forbidden, and he has no reason to suppose that his orders in that respect are disobeyed; but he now desires to draw attention to the style of dressing when in uniform. The sword may be worn, the jacket may be the regimental jacket, and the cap may be the uniform forage-cap; but such want of care is shown in wearing the uniform in a becoming manner, that it is

difficult to recognize the officers in some cases as officers at all. The shell-jacket is allowed to fly open, showing underneath a red flannel shirt, with nothing round the neck, not even a white shirt-collar. Often a turban is worn over the forage-cap, the chin unshaven; and there is such an absence of what is befitting the appearance of an officer in the whole person, that no one could be otherwise than struck with a general disregard of what is proper.

Under these circumstances, the Commander of the Forces calls upon the officers of the army themselves to correct this evil. He does not desire to insist that their jackets should always be buttoned from the bottom to the top; but he does hope, that, having as much regard for good appearance in uniform as they would have out of uniform, they will bear in mind that the uniform directed to be worn ought to be put on with care and attention, no matter in what country the army may be serving, nor what the service may be in which the army happens to be engaged.

The Commander of the Forces requests general officers to make known these observations to the officers of their divisions and brigades; and he expects from the officers themselves an answer to his remarks in the change which will be made by them in the style of dressing.

By order, J. B. B. ESTOURT, D.A.G.

THE BLACK SEA—DARING EXPLOIT OF A RUSSIAN STEAMER.

The Russian war steamer *Vladimir* ventured out of Sebastopol, crossed the Black Sea to the harbour of Heraclea (Erekli), and burned three Turkish merchant vessels at their moorings! The ships destroyed were laden, one with Indian corn, a second with wood, and the third with coal extracted from the mines at Heraclea, and intended for the allied squadrons. Their captains were carried off prisoners to Sebastopol, the crews being put into a boat, and turned adrift in the roadstead. The very day before this bold deed was performed, the French advice corvette, the *Monette*, left the port in question in order to return to Therapia. The *Vladimir* is said to have not only approached to within ten miles of the Bosphorus, but also to have given chase to the *Cyclops*, conveying stores to or from Sinope; which last-mentioned steamer, having, to enable her to carry a larger cargo, left four of her six guns at Malta, had no other alternative than to run away from her powerful antagonist. The *Cyclops* escaped. It is strongly suspected that the Russians in Sebastopol got information from Malta of this vessel's weak armament.

It is reported that the Russians are employed night and day in strengthening the defences of Anapa, and in fortifying some small redoubts south of it.

Captain Gordon, R.E., who was sent some time ago to Soukoun-Kaleh, on the Circassian coast, reports rather unfavourably, it is understood, of the prospects of a regularly organized movement among the chiefs, but a good deal of the 20,000 stand of arms sent over there has been distributed to the natives.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

On the 23rd of July Prince Gortschakoff, who was extremely desirous to obtain at least one victory before he retreated, advanced in far greater force than on the 16, against Giurgevo, but he was worsted "and forced to retire with a heavy loss and a still heavier heart." Prince Gortschakoff was quite desperate after this last affair, and is said to have forwarded a most desponding report to his Imperial master.

On the 27th of July the Russians quitted, and the Turks occupied, Frateschti. The Russians were retreating in forced marches to Schelava, and thence to Poposoti and Obileschti, with all their artillery and waggon trains. Oltenitza was evacuated by the Russians during the night of the 27th, after the *dele de pont* and the bridge of boats had been destroyed. The Turks immediately occupied the island opposite Kalarsch. It is stated that on the 29th, Said Pasha, advancing from Oltenitza to Bucharest, overtook the Russian rear-guard, which he attacked and routed.

On the 28th, the Russian army quitted Kalugereni, and in the evening were to bivouac between the Argish and Suban. Their artillery carriages, hospital and baggage trains were leaving on parallel roads towards the Sereth. During this retreat or flight the thermometer was 104 in the shade.

On the 1st of August the Russians retired from Bucharest after having broken up the road between that city and Kalugereni. Omar Pasha has sent a message to Bucharest, requiring lodging and provisions for 12,000 men inside the city, and rations for 20,000 outside the walls. Before leaving Bucharest Prince Gortschakoff assembled the Boyards and thanked them for the manner in which they had treated the Russian troops during their stay in Bucharest. The General added, that strategic reasons induced him to quit the city, but that it was not improbable he might return at an early period. Soon after this a proclamation was posted, in which the Wallachians were informed that his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, King of Poland, "Protector of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and of all the members of the Orthodox Greek Church," had for a short time resolved to withdraw his troops from the unhealthy neighbourhood of the Danube, and to post them in the mountains. "The enemy," says Baron Budberg, "thought that we retreated for fear of him, and attempted to attack our brave troops on their way here, but hardly had the battalions turned to rout their enemies before the latter took to flight, leaving their arms and ammunition in our hands." The people of Bucharest are then told that as soon as the weather is more favourable the Russians will return as friends, and free them forever from the barbarous Turks. "Our retreat," continues the Russian General, "will be effected with caution and without precipitation, in order that the enemy may not fancy that we are flying before him." Each copy of the proclamation that was posted was guarded by a Cossack, but it was only allowed to remain on the walls for an hour.

Wallachia is to have an army of occupation of Turks

and Austrians. The immediate evacuation of Moldavia is not expected.

Baron Osten-Sacken has arrived at Jassy, as Commander-in-Chief of all the Russian forces in Upper Moldavia. It is reported that he is also appointed Civil and Military Governor of Moldavia.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

The Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna on Wednesday, and gave audience to General Hess, who arrived on the previous day from the army. It is believed that the Emperor will proceed in person to head quarters. One report from Vienna is to this effect:—"The Diplomatist Gortschakoff has been informed that after the Emperor of Austria has joined the army no further negotiations relative to the evacuation of the Principalities can be carried on."

The Austrian loan is progressing very favourably, 63,000,000fl. have already been taken in the province of Lower Austria, of course including Vienna.

The King of Prussia having paid a visit to Munich, went home to Ischl, where he met the Emperor of Austria.

The result of the King of Prussia's late visit to Munich is said to be that he has virtually become the head of the Bamberg Coalition. He took steps while there to be reconciled to the King of Wurtemberg, whom he had hitherto not forgiven for sundry very unreserved expressions used with regard to himself in the Stuttgart Chamber in 1848. The King of Bavaria, too, is about to imitate the Prussian course of putting his cavalry and artillery on a war footing, so as to be able to produce his troops at the shortest possible notice, and yet without going at once to the expense of mobilizing.

The German Diet adopted the Austro-Prussian treaty by 15 to 2; the dissentient states being the two Mecklenbergs. Denmark has adhered without restriction to the treaty.

The semi-official Prussian *Correspondence* complains that a portion of the German press publishes articles against Prussia which "even surpass the insolence of the English newspapers." The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, has especially incurred the anger of the Prussian court by some articles truthfully exhibiting the contemptible figure which Prussia now cuts in Germany, pretending to be an European power, whilst its king enacts the part of a Russian vassal. The Austrian *Correspondence* has been instructed to disavow the language of the *Lloyd*, and condemn it as an offence towards a court intimately bound to Austria.

THE LAST PROPOSALS.

The Western Powers have formally rejected the Russian proposals and made their own, which will most likely form the subject of a conference at Vienna, but it is wholly improbable that Russia will accept them.

The German papers put forward some statements of the conditions on which, it is alleged, England and France are ready to negotiate. Those conditions are—the immediate evacuation of the Principalities, and the establishment of a protectorate of the Five Powers in Moldo-Wallachia; the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea; and an indemnity for the expenses of the war.

THE FLEETS BEFORE BOMARSUND.

Letters from Ledsund, up to August 2, make no mention of any attack upon this strong fortress, although every preparation had been made. On the 30th the first portion of the French troops arrived, to the number of 5,000. The English squadron manned and gave their brethren in arms a good English cheer of welcome, which was heartily responded to by the French troops, who crowded the booms and bomb boats. General Baraguay d'Hilliers, in La Reine Hortense, the Emperor's royal yacht, steamed in on the 31st, and was loudly hailed with thrilling cheers. He called upon the commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Napier, on board the Duke of Wellington, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank. He is a fine soldier-like looking officer, and, in the loss of an arm, bears evidence of service.

Three Russians, who have deserted from the forts, were taken on board the Duke on the 2nd. They stated that the five forts have 3,100 men in them, including 500 Riflemen, that the garrison is very discontented, and many would run if they could. They escaped from out of the port-holes of the large fort! One of them stated that he was a military convict brought from Siberia to finish his sentence at Bomarsund. There are about 80 Cossacks of the Don, and some horse artillery with field battery. The large fort mounts 100 guns. The large Martello tower on the hill, commanding the other forts, has 30 guns; and another small tower on the right mounts ten guns, and a masked battery on a promontory contains seven guns. The garrison is stated to have got plenty of red-hot shot to greet the combined fleet. They are already piled up in the furnaces, fit for immediate use.

Five cases of cholera broke out on the 31st ult. in the St. Jean d'Acre, every one of which terminated fatally. On the 26th the Driver took up Sir Charles Napier, with the Hon. Captain Keppel, Lord Clarence Paget, and Captain Seymour, to survey Bomarsund. It is reported that the gallant Admiral says he will knock the large fort (of 108 guns) down in three hours after the towers on the heights have been besieged. The attack upon Bomarsund is expected to take place some day this week. A letter of the 1st inst. says:—"The battering siege train, expected in the French transports, has not yet arrived. I believe they are on their way here from Faro. Before commencing we must have one company of Sappers here also; but we shall begin operations next week, I believe."

General Baraguay d'Hilliers, while at Stockholm, was presented to the King of Sweden. After the interview, which lasted a considerable while, the General remained as the King's guest to supper at

the palace. Next day the General dined with the Crown Prince at Drottningholm, where the King and Queen were also present.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL ON THE ALAND ISLANDS.

A letter from Ledsund of the 1st inst. says:—We have captured a commissaire, one of that mysterious and powerful force—the Russian police. In consequence of the frequent disappearance of the buoys which were laid down for the safe navigation of this archipelago, an inquiry was set on foot, and at length some clue was obtained of the whereabouts of the troublesome and annoying marauder. Captain Sullivan, of the Lightning, landing upon one of the islands, visited a snug little cottage, embowered in trees and surrounded by many social rural comforts, introducing himself with much *sauveter in modo* to the lady portion of the household, he expressed a wish to purchase a few necessaries from them, the produce of the farm, and at the same time stated his desire to be on the most friendly terms with them on all occasions. They told him they dare not sell anything, as the Emperor had issued positive orders forbidding the use of English money, and therefore they could not receive it, especially as his minions, whose vigilance nothing could escape, were on every side of them. While this friendly conversation was being maintained, an individual, who seemed to strike awe into every countenance, walked brusquely in, and looking around him with the triumphant air of a "man clad in a little brief authority" (not a little), said, "How now? What do I see? I observe you" (addressing the palpitating women, who quailed before his gaze), "receiving English money. I will send you to the interior. I will not tolerate proceedings like these." To exonerate the innocent, and show himself the guilty one, Captain Sullivan said—No; on the contrary, these people have refused to take the money I tendered; but he now added that he required a few supplies, and that if they hesitated in taking the money, he would lay it down and help himself to the articles. "I won't allow you," quoth the ubiquitous imperial spy. "I have a duty to perform, and"—"Ah, then," rejoined Captain Sullivan, assuming the *fortiter in re*, "and so have I, too, a duty to perform. You are a Russian; you are therefore my enemy. You are now my prisoner." The tables were now turned, as two sturdy seamen took him in the rear, and bringing his elbows in closer proximity behind his back than is ever found agreeable to the chests or shoulder-joints, they ran him down neck and crop into the boat. The scene was too ludicrous. The women could bear it no longer; they laughed to pain on beholding this hated disciple of the Fouché system, driven ignominiously—imperial buttons and all—to the sea-shore. The sly arch-rogue now quietly threw out a hope that we would never let him go again—at least, particularly requested, if he was set free, that he would be landed far away from the Aland Islands. This man is now a prisoner on board the Duke of Wellington—

Condemned a double debt to pay,
He stole our buoys by night, and stopped our grab by day.

There is another gentleman of this class lurking somewhere in the vicinity of the island of Bronsö—one of the many islands clustered here in such wild profusion. The natives possess much pristine innocence, and seem to welcome the English on their soil in the same ratio that they abhor the Russians. I do not pretend to know their many causes of complaint against their rulers, but I will mention a recent occurrence, which has made the blood of all this innocent population run cold. Two fine young lads, from Ango—another of the islands—went on board one of our ships of war, and on their return to the shore were met by some Russians, who found some English money upon them. They were immediately taken up to the fort, decapitated, and their mutilated bodies were sent to the island whence they came, *ex uno disce omnes*.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.—DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE WAR.

The *Press* of Vienna has the following from Warsaw, dated the 23rd ult.:—"It is said at St. Petersburg that the Senate of the empire has taken the very extraordinary liberty of making a sort of demonstration against the Emperor and his policy. It is alleged that, after the receipt of the last news from the theatre of war, a considerable number of the most influential members of the Senate addressed a memoir to the Emperor, in which they spoke strongly on recent events. They could not, they said, approve of the foreign policy of the Government, which all Europe condemned, but in which, nevertheless, the Emperor persisted; and they declared that they could not accept any responsibility for what might arise out of it. They at the same time expressed the wish that the Emperor would satisfy the demands of Austria and Prussia by withdrawing his armies from the Principalities, which he himself had declared his intention of evacuating, and that he would thereby put an end to the disastrous war in which he is engaged. Several eminent personages are named as having signed the memorial; even the Hereditary Prince is stated to have adhered to it. It is not known what effect the demonstration will have.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 26th ult. state that troops from the interior are again seen entering the capital. The Czar personally inspects the new arrivals, and then orders the distribution to each soldier of one or two florins, according to the degree of satisfaction which he has experienced at the parade. The troops are sent on at once to one of the armies now on campaign. Two regiments of cuirassiers of the guard have just been sent from St. Petersburg to Prince Gortschakoff's army.

By an ukase of the 5th July, a modification on import and transit duties between Russia and Prussia has been ordained upon 107 articles, to the amount, in some instances, of from 20 to 25 per cent. Journals devoted to Russia see in these modifications an intention on the part of the St. Petersburg Government to enter into a new and more liberal commercial system; but it is to be apprehended, as all fiscal measures adopted on the land-side frontier have their origin in politics, that effects will cease with causes, and the old quasi-prohibitive system be restored.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that they are organising at Cronstadt two battalions of skating in-

fantry, an arm of the service already known in preceding wars. These skaters are intended to operate in the winter on the ice against the islands occupied by the enemy. Battalions of skaters will be also formed in the other garrisons.

A letter from Kalish, of the 24th ult., states that in the night of the 21st a levy was made for the army in the ordinary way; that is to say, all the villages were entered in the dead of the night, and the men designated as capable of bearing arms were taken from their beds.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE CZAR FROM CAPTURE BY AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

The Czar of Russia, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, were the other day as near being captured by a British steamer as it is possible to be without having actually incurred such a catastrophe! We learn the particulars in a very amusing article in the *Times*:—

"A man gets up in the morning on his own premises, but little knows where he may sleep at night." The Czar of all the Russias has lately been within an ace of offering in his own person a practical confirmation of this well-known saying. What would the British public have thought,—what would Europe have thought,—what would the King of Prussia in his cups have thought,—what would Omer Pasha in his fox cap have thought,—what would the allied troops have thought,—and, finally, what would the Three per Cents. have thought, if, about this time, the Czar of all the Russias, the Archduke Constantine, and the Archduchess, and the Russian Admiral in command at Cronstadt, had been sent home by Sir Charles Napier in the small steamer which had captured them? Improbable as the tale may appear—impossible the catastrophe—it was fairly upon the cards within the last few weeks. The facts are these:—A short while back, while the allied fleets were lying before Cronstadt, an English yacht, belonging to Lords Lichfield and Euston, with Lord Clarence Paget on board, ventured somewhat too near the guns of the place. Suddenly, a puff of steam was seen on the Russian side, and a small Russian steamer put out to sea, with the evident intention of cutting off the English yacht. On board of that steamer were the Czar Nicholas, his son the Archduke Constantine, the Archduchess his wife, and the Russian Admiral, who all went forth to enjoy the satisfaction of an easy triumph over the poor little yacht. She is, in point of fact, stated to have been in the most imminent danger of capture. The Czar, however, was destined to be foiled in his anticipated little triumph, as he has already been foiled in his hopes of many a great one. An English war steamer, seeing the danger to which the yacht was exposed, advanced with all speed to her relief. Shortly she obtained such a position that the English yacht was safe; and the only question that remained for discussion was one between the two small war steamers—the one under English the other under Russian colours. Could the English but have known the valuable freight which that little steamer contained—could the captain but have known that by capturing her, or sending her to the bottom, peace would have been restored to Europe, and probably a million of human lives, first and last, be saved, we have no doubt that he would have carried one or other of the alternatives into effect, even though his own destruction, that of his ship, and of every soul on board of her, had been the inevitable consequence. As it was, he saw nothing before him but a trumpery steamer—he had carried his purpose of relieving the English yacht into effect—and remembered orders, which certainly had been issued, to the effect, that no English ship, upon the heroic impulse of her commander, should be thrust into the lion's mouth. We have no doubt that this was so, and that when the English captain gave the order for putting the head of his steamer round, he did so with the feeling that he had very satisfactorily discharged the duty with which he had been entrusted. Little did he suppose, at the moment, that he had lost probably the greatest opportunity for obtaining personal distinction which had ever been thrown in the way of a single man.

There is good reason to doubt then whether this story is anything more than a "Baltic legend." Lord Lichfield has written to the *Times* saying:—"As the owner of the yacht in question, I hope I may be permitted to say that we kept at a safe distance from the guns of the forts, and were never in danger of capture." Probably the statement of the Czar being on board the Russian steamer rests on as slender a foundation.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.—EXPERIMENTS WITH NEW ARTILLERY.

Sir Baldwin Walker visited Woolwich Dockyard on Wednesday to inspect the progress made in the despatch gun-boats for service in the Baltic. It is not generally known that the six new despatch gun-boats will be fitted with 10-inch guns, two to each boat, on Lancaster's plan, which makes the bore of an elliptical form. These guns will carry an egg-shaped shell a distance of from four to four-and-a-half miles with great precision. On Friday, Admiral Berkeley, Lord of the Admiralty, several military and naval officers, and the commander of the new gun-boats, went down to Shoeburghness to witness experiments with large guns at long ranges. The result is said to have been highly satisfactory. The practice was commenced with a 68-pounder gun, 10 feet long, and weighing 95 cwt., on Lancaster's principle of the bore, being oval instead of round, which gives the largest guns all the advantages possessed by the best rifles when shot or shells of a particular description are used. Excellent practice can be made with rifles at considerable ranges, but until the experiments with Lancaster's oval guns and egg-shaped shells, correct aim could not be taken at the astonishing distance of 5,000 yards, the range of the practice on Friday. The long period which elapsed during the flight of the destructive projectile, weighing upwards of 88 lbs., owing to its elongated form, caused a feeling of great suspense, but when it fell it fell at a distance of 5,000 yards, and in no instance did the shells fall wide or short of the target, the spot where it fell and burst presented the appearance of the eruption of a volcano, the sand being raised to a great height in the air. Experiments were also carried on with Moorsom's shells at 3,000 yards, and the practice with them and with shot was very good.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin is appointed to Sir C. Napier's fleet in the Baltic.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Montagu Stopford is appointed captain of the fleet in the Black Sea.

The sale of Russian prizes is proceeding at Lloyds under the authority of the Court of Admiralty.

The *Patrie* says, a considerable levy of troops is to be made immediately in Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople of the 27th, state that a Turkish army in Asia had been defeated near Kars. It is said that the Russians are besieging Kars.

The Postmaster-General has extended the privilege of prepaying their letters by postage stamps to the officers of the fleet.

Six flat-bottomed boats, for the conveyance of troops, are ordered to be built immediately at Devonport dockyard. An equal number is to be built at each of the eastern yards.

Three Russian ships, laden with Circassian girls, have been captured by the allied fleets in the Black Sea, and taken into Varna. Six Greek vessels, carrying supplies to the Russians, have also been captured, and sent in charge of prize crews to Constantinople.

We hear that all branches of the service are delighted with the new moustache memorandum; even the old pensioners of Chelsea College are taking the most energetic measures to get up their faded bristles.—*United Service Gazette*.

It is supposed that a new request for the co-operation of Sweden-Norway has been made by the Western Powers. The special commissioners who have been sent to Stockholm for that purpose have had an audience of King Oscar. The conditions offered are not known, but they may be easily guessed—money subsidies, the garrisoning of the Aland Isles by the Allies, and the eventual restoration of Finland.

A German journal announces that General Rudiger, who governs the kingdom of Poland in the absence of Prince Paskewitch, has thought it necessary to order the directors of the Bank of Warsaw to remove its bullion (13,000,000) of Polish florins) to the citadel of that city as a measure of safety, as if he considered the capital of Russian Poland to be in imminent peril.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* relates that a foreigner who lives by teaching the classics in the Russian capital has got into trouble by inopportunist reading with his pupil the first Olynthian oration of Demosthenes. The passage reads thus:—

It is worth while to inquire and to take into consideration how Philip's affairs now stand. His situation is by no means at this moment what it appears to be, nor so good as might be supposed by anyone who had not closely examined it. He would not have undertaken the present war had he believed that he should really have to wage it. He thought to carry all with him at the first onset, but has found himself mistaken. This is the first unexpected event that perplexes him and causes him much vexation.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HUME.

On Saturday, at one o'clock, a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Hume, including four Cabinet Ministers, assembled at his residence, Bryanston-square, to witness the presentation of his portrait by Lord John Russell, on behalf of the subscribers, as an acknowledgment of his long public services, and a testimony of respect for his personal character. Among those present were:—Lord J. Russell, M.P., Lord Palmerston, M.P., Sir C. Wood, M.P., Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Lord D. Stuart, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., Mr. Thornely, M.P., Mr. Harrison, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr. Glyn, M.P., Mr. McGregor, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., Mr. Duncan, M.P., Mr. R. Gardner, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., &c.

A deputation attended to represent the Council of University College, of which Mr. Hume is an active member. It comprised Earl Fortescue (vice-president), Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. G. Grote, Mr. E. Romilly, Mr. Atkinson (secretary). The members of the family having assembled with the visitors in the drawing-room, and the portrait—which is a good characteristic likeness as well as a finished work of art—being placed in the room, Lord J. Russell read the following address to Mrs. Hume:—

MADAM,—I have the honour to present to you a full-length portrait of Mr. Hume. This portrait has been painted by that distinguished artist, Mr. Lucas, at the request of a large body of subscribers, among whom are 76 members of the Legislature. I will mention a few of those who have held conspicuous situations in the councils of the Crown, or who have guided in critical moments the deliberations of Parliament. Among the former are Lord Palmerston, Lord Broughton, Lord Pannure, Mr. Disraeli, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and Sir William Molesworth; among the latter are Mr. Cobden, and many others whose opinions have great weight both in Parliament and in the country. The list of those who share in the sentiments of the subscribers, but whose names do not appear, would indeed be a long one. It would comprise the whole Liberal party, and many whose views do not agree with those of that numerous party. The sentiments to which I here allude are those of respect and affectionate regard for one whose services to his country have been able, indefatigable, and disinterested; who, through a long career, has never been turned aside from his path by the calculations of selfishness or the animosities of political strife; who has supported without forfeiting his independence, and opposed without provoking personal hostility. To the members of the Liberal party, long engaged, though with various modifications, in the same task of political improvement, other recollections will occur. They will recall the time when disability on account of religious difference was the rule, and not the exception—when the green mounds of Old Sarum had their representatives, and the thriving community of Manchester had none—when, by prohibition

and by duties, the common food of the people was restricted in its passage and burdened on its entrance—when the popular cause was prostrate and men of liberal views proscribed. Mr. Hume has laboured long, with perseverance, with courage, with energy, to change this state of our laws and of our Legislature. More especially in the cause of economy and retrenchment, his untiring efforts have been conspicuous and successful. The voice of the people has encouraged his efforts, and a spotless reputation is a part of his reward. The consciousness that he has served his country as an honest and disinterested patriot, will, we all trust, brighten his remaining course, and, after the heat of the day, give calmness and serenity to the evening of his honourable life.

Lord John Russell having presented the address, Mr. Hume said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I assure you, on behalf of Mrs. Hume, that she is deeply sensible of the great and unexpected compliment which you have thus paid to us. No person has been more desirous than herself to see this country prosper, or, at the same time, less inclined to meddle in political affairs. It has been otherwise with me. I have for a long period been actively engaged in public life; and a stern sense of duty has often compelled me to differ from those with whom I was desirous of operating; but, my lord, I can assure you that no man can have more regretted the necessity of such differences than myself. It is, however, a great consolation to me to look back to the period to which your lordship has alluded, for I recollect with pleasure that an humble subaltern in the ranks has aided in bringing about the changes which have taken place in civil and religious liberty. In all matters I have been guided by one general principle—the interest of the many. (Cheers.) Before I entered Parliament I adopted the principle—not at that time very much in favour—known as Bentham's principle, that, namely, of securing for the greatest possible number the greatest possible advantages which good government could afford. From the hour that I first entered Parliament that has been my leading principle. I have always been anxious to promote economy and retrenchment as a means of lessening the burdens of the people, and of making the administration of public affairs honest and pure, and had that system been more fully carried out we should have been spared many of those scenes which have recently disfigured the aspect of our representative institutions. My lord, I am now an old man. It is forty-three years since I first entered Parliament, and for the last thirty-six years my political life has been uninterrupted. I have undoubtedly committed many errors in its course, but my faults have not been those of intention; and it is most gratifying to me, towards the close of my political career, to see around me on this occasion not only those with whom I have acted, but many also who formerly differed, and still continue to differ, from me, but who no doubt feel that we had the same object in view, though our means of attaining it may be different. It is pleasing to me, however, to believe that we are all gradually approximating towards the same views, as to the measures and principles best calculated to secure the future welfare of our country. Nothing, my lord, could give me greater satisfaction than to see so many friends assembled around me, to pay me a compliment so unexpected, and so far beyond anything to which I am entitled. Numerous are the marks of approbation which I have at different times received from different parts of the country, I reckon none equal in value to that which you have now conferred upon me. I can only say, further, that this portrait having been originally designed to be placed in some public institution, Mrs. Hume and myself have consulted together on this subject, and as no public question has engaged my attention more constantly than that of education (cheers), ever since the year 1811, when I was a member of the Lancasterian School Society, at a time when we had still to dispute the question whether education for the masses was a good or an evil, it has appeared to us, that more especially as I had the honour of being a member of the first council of University College, that nothing could be more gratifying to us both than to see my portrait placed in that institution. (Cheers.) Having been for years a member of its council I know how much that institution has done to raise the standard of education and the qualifications of instructors throughout the country, and I hope the council will accept the offer which Mrs. Hume desires us to make of placing this portrait under their care and at their disposal. My lords and gentlemen, I have only again to thank you for the kindness which you have shown me, and to assure you that nothing can efface the impression it has made, and I trust that no act of mine, while I continue my labours, will tend in any degree to forfeit the feelings of friendship and esteem which you have honoured me by thus manifesting towards me. (Cheers.)

Earl Fortescue, on behalf of the deputation representing the council, and, he might add, all the members of the London University, begged to return their grateful thanks for this valuable gift. Connected as he had been with that institution from the commencement down to the present time, he could truly say, that there was no gentleman to whom it was more indebted for constant and energetic support than to his excellent friend Mr. Hume. He knew so place in which a portrait of one who had so perseveringly advocated the cause of civil and religious liberty could be more appropriately deposited than in a conspicuous part of that institution—an institution founded, as his noble friend near him (Lord J. Russell) knew, amidst much difficulty and much detraction, to extend the benefits and the rewards of education in arts, in mechanics, and in general science, at a time when a great majority of the upper classes were of opinion that all the collegiate education should be wholly dependent on the Church, and consequently should be confined to members of the Church. After some further remarks the noble earl said he had been requested to apologise for the absence of Lord Brougham, who very much regretted that he could not be present, and to whose lot, if he had been present, it would have fallen, instead of his own, to acknowledge the gift which had been presented to the college.

The company then partook of lunch, and shortly afterwards retired.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's "The Caxton Family" has been translated into Spanish.

CONCLUSION OF THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE.

Before Mr. Justice Ball pronounced the sentence with which our readers were last week acquainted, Mr. Carden made a speech in which he said he did not wish to palliate the heinous crime he had committed, nor to influence the Court as to the punishment it would inflict; but he did desire to state that the main positions of the Attorney-General in his opening speech were untrue. The first is, "that I was influenced in this attempt by any degree of malice either toward the young lady herself, or any member of her family; secondly, that I had the slightest idea or knowledge in the world of the delicate state of health of Mrs. Gough; and the third is, that which I would disclaim with the deepest indignation, that I had the remotest intention of using any of those drugs whatsoever for the production of stupefying effects, or the production of any effect inconsistent with the dictates of common humanity." He gave this explanation of the chloroform and other medicines found in his carriage:—

There were various other medicines in the carriage, which I had collected from time to time, according as they suggested themselves to my mind. One of them was iodine, which I intended for a local application; I need not mention what that was. The sal volatile and valerium I bought before the chloroform was purchased, and therefore they could not have been got as antidotes. But I laboured under this disadvantage—there was brought up, apparently in my favour, but in reality against me, one of the worst witnesses that ever appeared in a court of justice. The character of Dr. Forsyth is well known in this county. He is a clever man, a book-worm, and is even in private life badly able to express himself; therefore you may judge of his confusion in this court. I must tell you the real facts. Almost immediately before I made the attempt, it suggested itself to my mind, that such extraordinary excitement might produce hysterical affections; and as I did not know how to treat them—fainting, or that sort of thing, I might have managed—and as I was afraid I would, under the circumstances, be unable to give up the young lady to the first doctor, I thought it better to get some advice on the subject. Accordingly, I waited on Dr. Forsyth. He described to you the conversation in the garden; in the course of which I said, "By the way, a lady friend of mine is subject to hysterics; are they dangerous?" He said, "Yes," I said, "Could they kill a person?" He replied, "Something near it." "What is the best thing for them?" I inquired. "Chloroform," said he. I asked the quantities. "Twenty drops in water," was the reply, or, what he forgot to tell you, "thirty drops applied externally." He took his pocket-handkerchief out, rolled it up deliberately, and showed me how to hold it; and remarked that it should be kept at a distance, if insensibility was not to be produced, for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air. He told me he was in the habit of using a sponge for the purpose. I procured the second bottle, fearing the first might be broken. So particular was I about the quantity, that I placed a gutta percha band round a glass, so as to mark precisely the necessary quantity, fearing that the rolling of the carriage would prevent my dropping it accurately. I applied it to myself, and found that its effect was certainly sedative; but as it gave me a headache and made me sick, I determined that it should be the last remedy on earth I would be tempted to employ.

He could have added (he said) some further revelation of his scheme, but for the fear of appearing to brag. The disappointing omission is supplied by a correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*:—

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the energy and zeal with which the Crown prosecuted Mr. Carden, they failed to develop the entire of the arrangements which he had made for securing his intended victim. The trial having closed, the arrangements which he had made are now very freely spoken of by his friends and others to whom he confided his plans. Mr. Carden had for some time previously been concerting measures for effecting his object, and finally decided upon conveying Miss Arbuthnot to Galway, where he had a steamer chartered for the purpose of taking her out to sea. Relays of horses were placed along the entire route from Rathfriland to Galway. He intended, immediately on arriving at some pre-arranged point off Galway Bay, to place his victim on board the steamer, which, in order to avoid exciting suspicion, was lying off the coast at some considerable distance from the harbour, and it was then his intention to have sailed direct for London. I understand that Mr. Carden has stated since his imprisonment to his confidential friends and advisers, that the preparations for his atrocious crime cost him no less a sum than £5,500.

The following sketch of the "state of feeling" engendered in the "popular" mind by the prosecution of this "gentleman" offender is furnished by the special reporter of a highly respectable Liberal journal—the *Cork Examiner*:—

I have myself heard several gentlemen, many of whose names were on the county panel, palliating the crime of Mr. Carden, and speaking in strong terms of indignation of what they call "the persecution," on the part of the Government. A general expression, too, in use among this class of persons is, "that he was too good for her"—that is to say, that the personal advantages, high birth, and good fortune of Mr. Carden made it rather a condescension on the part of that gentleman to run away with a lady possessed of thirty thousand pounds' fortune, but who was only the daughter of an army clothier; and they appear to be rather indignant at her presumption in having an opinion of her own upon the subject. Among the humbler classes, more particularly the female portion, this feeling exists to a far greater extent even. The old feeling of respect for aristocratic descent still appears to possess a very strong influence upon the people in this part of the country, and makes them inclined to take the side of the gentleman against what they consider the *parvenu*; and a not wholly extinguished admiration for deeds that in the old times used to be considered gallant, or were of a dare-devil character, inclines them to look with great toleration upon this mode of wooing a bride. Nay, so strong is this feeling, that the popular, and particularly the female popular, indignation was not against Mr. Carden but against Miss Arbuthnot. I have been assured that great fears were entertained lest the young lady should be hooted in the streets, and I have myself

heard crowds of amazons in the neighbourhood of the Court-house express their anger that "such a fine man should be put out of the way for the like of her."

The authorities seem quite uninfluenced by this sentimentality. Immediately on Mr. Carden's being removed from the dock, he was equipped in the gaul costume, and sent to "hard labour."

ANOTHER IRISH ROMANCE CASE.

At the Kilkenny Assizes, also before Mr. Justice Ball, the trial of another important case, exciting great interest, commenced on Tuesday. It was a suit instituted by Mr. Pierce Butler, the nephew of the late Colonel Butler, to recover certain estates from Lord Mountgarret, the alleged illegitimate son of the late Henry Butler. Several members of the Butler family of both sexes were present in court. In opening the case, the Attorney-General told a most remarkable and romantic story.

Edmund Butler, the son of the eighth Lord Mountgarret, had four sons. The eldest, Edmund, was created Earl of Kilkenny; the second was Somerset, the third Henry, the fourth was the late Colonel Butler. The Earl of Kilkenny was a lunatic, and had no issue; Somerset had no issue; and if Henry had no legitimate issue, the estates would belong to the issue of Colonel Butler; but the defendant, Lord Mountgarret, claimed to be his legitimate heir. In 1794, Henry Butler, a man of great personal attractions, seduced Mrs. Barrington, who died abroad in great misery. For some years there was no trace of his career; but in 1809 he was at Brighton. At the same time, a Mrs. Colebrook, widow of a Colonel Colebrook—"one of the most fascinating women that ever lived," and possessed of £1,500 a-year in jointure, to be forfeited in case she married again—came to Brighton. She met Henry Butler; a connexion ensued; a child was born; and to avoid scandal, they buried themselves in the solitude of London, attended by a faithful servant named Sarah Stride. The child died; another was coming; and the pair proceeded to Edinburgh, there to be privately married. But before this could be accomplished, a young Irishman named Taaffe supplanted Butler. In 1811, Butler returned one day to Edinburgh; and Taaffe being in Mrs. Colebrook's bedroom, the servant was ordered to keep Butler out of the house. Butler, however, stormed his way in; and Mrs. Colebrook, locking Taaffe in the room, intercepted Butler on the stairs, and taking him to another apartment, summoned witnesses, and espoused him according to the Scotch usage. For some time they lived as man and wife; but want of money driving Butler out of the way, Taaffe reappeared; and Mrs. Colebrook, knowing Butler could cause her jointure to be taken away, fled on board a smack with Taaffe to Berwick, in disguise, and lived with him near Whithy. Meanwhile, Butler went to Harrogate; formed an intimacy with a Miss Harrison; and married her there, in the parish-church. That lady is now alive, and Lord Mountgarret could have the advantage of his own mother's testimony. In the meantime, Taaffe, against the wish of his father, married Mrs. Colebrook; but subsequently, finding that she had actually been married to Butler, he went away to Italy, and never returned. Mrs. Colebrook fell into great poverty, and entered a suit against Taaffe to force him to maintain her as his wife; but Taaffe's father met the suit by showing that she had been previously married to Butler; so the action failed. Somerset Butler died in 1828, Henry in 1843, the Earl of Kilkenny in 1846, when the title of the plaintiff accrued. He did not then assert it for want of means, and he had not been able to do so until now.

The Attorney-General read letters from the brothers Somerset and Henry Butler himself, to show that he had married Mrs. Colebrook. Evidence was also given to the same effect by Mr. Patrick Costelloe, and Sarah Stride, now Mrs. Blake. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, some legal points being reserved, and Pierce Butler has already commenced an appeal to the House of Lords for the title.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the junior-school took place on Friday. Mr. George Valentine Yool, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, presided.

PRIZES AWARDED.

GREEK.—VI. 1, Adler, H.; 2, Jackson, G.; 3, Morley, J. V. 1, Blagdon, W.; 2, Goldsmith, H. IV. 1, Heyman, J.; Martin, C. (Eq.)
LATIN.—VI. 1, Morley, J.; 2, Charles, A. V. 1, Martin, C.; 2, Heyman, J. IV. 1, Bywater, J.; Greenwood, C. III. 1, Harben, C.; 2, Martin, J.; Goodman, H.; Waterhouse, J. II. Downing, E.; Hyam, F.; Key, R.; Askew, C. I. Boyle, C.; Malden, C.; Dickson, D.; Godbold, H.
FRENCH.—VI. Goldsmith, H.; Martin, H.; Smyth, J. C. V. Vansandau, B.; Asher, E.; Martin, C.; Leadbitter, F.; Heyman, J. IV. Stiebel, D.; Stiebel, J. III. Blagdon, W.; Askew, C.; Hyam, F.; Busk, E.; Carpenter, W. II. Nicholson, B.; Depass, D.; and Adler, H. (Eq.); Haddon, A. I. Malden, C.; Barclay, H.; Pattison, E.
GERMAN.—VI. Charles, A. V. Leadbitter, F.; Downing, E.; Hyam, F.; Boyd, J.
ENGLISH HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—VI. Carvalho, S. V. Smith, J.; Bridget, R.; Askew, C.; Dettlebach, S.; Hickson, J.; Gandy, H. IV. Dettlebach, C.; Bywater, J.; Carvalho, S.; Vansandau, B.; Busk, E.; Durand, C.; Bywater, J.; Askew, C. III. Wilkinson, R.; Vansandau, F.; Ridley, E.; Martin,

J.; Hyam, F. II. Key, R.; Moses I.; Hutchinson, H. I. Castrique, H.; Heinann, C.; Norton, G.
 MATHEMATICS.—VI. Solomon, J.; Charles, A. VI. (Lower).—Mothvin, J. V. Askew, C.; Carvalho, S. V. (Lower).—Goodman, H.; Clissold, G. IV. (a).—Harben, C.; Hennell, F. IV. (b).—Blagdon, W.; Bywater, J. IV. (c).—Everitt, H.; Carbery, W.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—VI. Carvalho, S.; Solomon, J. VI. (Lower).—Goodman, H.; Clissold, G. V. Stiebel, J. V. (Lower).—Stiebel, D.
 CHEMISTRY.—Senior.—Goodman, H.; Asher, E.; Vericas, H. Junior.—Carvalho, S.; Stiebel, J.; Lead-bitter, F.

BOOKKEEPING.—Clissold, J.; Carbery, W.
 ARITHMETIC.—V. Clissold, G.; Bywater, J. IV. Martin, C.; Healey, C.; Carbery, W.; Askew, C. III.—Boulton, E.; Martin, J.; Godbold, H.; Collard, W.; Dickson, D. II. Stains, S. I. Mair, John.

PERSPECTIVE.—III. Smith, J.; Mitchell, C. II. Hennell, F.; Godbold, H. I. Askew, C.; Bywater, J. Drawing.—VI. Hennell, F. V. Askew, C.; Bywater, J. IV. Collard, C. III. Watson, H. II. Phillips, H. I. Dickson, D.

WRITING.—IV. Burkinyoung, W.; Mitchell, C.; Askew, C. III. Harris, E.; Wethered, W. II. Elias, F. I. Castrique, H.

GENERAL EXCELLENCE.—Bruce, A.; Coleman T.; De Negri, A.; Gilfillan, J.; Hyatt, R.; Kennedy, M.; Ormsby, R.; Robson, T.; Tagg, S.; Watson, T.

MATRICATION.—1854. EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—T. Harlin (Exhibition), St. Peter's College, Cambridge; F. Bullock, King's College; L. Emanuel, University College; W. West, King's College; J. F. Messenger, King's College; A. Prevost, University College; W. Rowlands, Wesleyan College Inst., Taunton; J. B. Taunton, University College School; and C. D. Roberts, University College.

CHEMISTRY.—J. L. H. Down, London Hospital, and A. J. B. Squire, University College (equal), prize of books; A. Fleischmann, Stafford County Infirmary; J. A. Williams, Queen's College, Birmingham; J. Easton, King's College School; E. R. Bucknill, private tuition; G. E. Jeaffreson, private tuition; H. Gervie, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School; M. Tonge, private tuition; A. G. Kemp, Wesley College, Sheffield; A. Woodward, King's College; H. H. J. Sterling, University College; W. Hodges, Guy's Hospital; and T. J. Woodhouse, private tuition.

BOTANY.—R. R. Siccama (prize of books), King's College; T. J. Woodhouse, private tuition; E. R. Bucknill, private tuition; A. Woodward, King's College; J. H. Barr, Owen's College.

ZOOLOGY.—A. E. Durham (prize of books), Cheltenham Hospital; E. Charles, private tuition.

CLASSICS.—E. E. Bowen, King's College, and P. Greg, private tuition (exhibitions—equal); E. R. Horton, St. Peter's College, Prior Park; T. Watson, Glasgow University; J. Wingfield, private tuition; E. G. Herbert, Grammar School, Leatherhead; W. Rowlands, Wesleyan College Inst., Taunton; J. F. Messenger, King's College, and T. P. Smith, Merchant Tailors' School—equal; J. A. Flewitt, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and J. R. Gasquet, University College School—equal; B. Fitzpatrick, private tuition, and F. Garrard, King's College—equal.

EXECUTION AT EXETER.

Llewellyn Garrett Talmage Harvey, the murderer of the poor girl, Mary Richards, was executed on Friday last at Exeter. After the murderer's committal by the coroner, he besought the attendance of several of the local ministers of the Wesleyan Methodists, to which body he represented himself as belonging. Accordingly, three of those gentlemen attended him constantly until the day of his trial, after which they handed him over to the spiritual care of the chaplain of the gaol. Harvey's demeanour has been unusually good, but particularly since his conviction. Prior to that he seems to have entertained the hope that he might be acquitted, but immediately after he became resigned to his fate, and implored his spiritual advisers to apologize to the judge who tried him (Mr. Justice Wightman) for the bold conduct which he displayed during his trial. The last interview between the murderer and his wife was most affecting. She is described as a good-looking young woman of about twenty-eight years of age. It appears from what has lately transpired, that he is the illegitimate child of a tradesman near Oxford, his mother being one of that unfortunate class by whom large cities are unfortunately too much frequented. His mother got herself married subsequently by a fraud, which caused her to be sent forth with ignominy. She abandoned her son to strangers, and we may imagine that a childhood thus spent might have led to habits that rendered him a pest to society. Under different training he might have made a man worthy to live. That he went to school and received some education there appears to be little doubt. Before his execution he wrote with surprising quickness, though his orthography was bad. A few years since he visited the United States, and remained there some time; and before he was convicted he alleged that while he was in America he had much to do with the Bible Christians, but this he has since admitted to be untrue. As is generally the case upon such occasions, immense crowds of spectators were assembled in the neighbourhood of the gaol. Every approach was, in fact, blocked up. About ten thousand persons are believed to have been present—and of these three-fifths were women, girls and youths. A very large portion of the crowd was evidently from the country. Great decorum was, however, observed. The striking of the hour of twelve by the clock in the prison was the signal for the solemn approach of the melancholy procession. The murderer appeared upon the platform accompanied by the gaol authorities; and, after the

customary prayers had been offered up, the cord was adjusted by the hangman, and the culprit was launched into eternity. His resolution does not appear to have forsaken him. His last words were, "The Lord have mercy on my soul!" The bolt was then drawn, and he fell with a heavy swing into mid air—the crowd below uttering an electric sigh in multitudinous unison—so deeply had this suspense excited them. He appeared to die hard—and well he might, for he was full of life and vigour. The body was allowed to hang the usual time, and was afterwards buried within the precincts of the gaol.

GENERAL THOMPSON FOR HULL.

It is expected that as soon as the Bribery Bill has passed the House of Lords, the suspended writs will be forthwith issued. Amongst these boroughs is Kingston-upon-Hull. Notwithstanding the exposure of the Bribery Commission, an attempt is being made to resuscitate the old system, and it is stated that Mr. Watson, Q.C., a nominee of Mr. Clay, one of the late members, will be proposed as a candidate in the Whig interest. On the other hand, some of the independent electors are anxious to invite General Perronet Thompson back to his old seat. The veteran reformer has, in consequence, issued the following address:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF HULL.

GENTLEMEN,—Repeated efforts to communicate with you have in one way or other failed. Enough has probably found its way to create an expectation of my being a candidate.

I will not appear, except as an opponent of any nominee of the unseated members.

The commission gave bribery a shock, and the object now is to save the pieces. The plan is to bring in two nominees of the guilty parties, with the understanding to begin afresh when the ground is cleared by a new Parliament.

These men will go on till the borough is disfranchised, which is what you are driving upon. Do not trust too much in the connivance of Parliament—a tide in the national mind might make even that protection unavailing.

If there was a disposition in the town to relieve itself from the disgrace it has been brought to, it would be my duty to come forward, if asked. But I will be at no expense of any kind, and there must be some demonstration of the probability of success.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Eliot Vale, Blackheath, Aug. 7, 1854.

In adverting to this address, the *Daily News* says:—

"If the voters of that borough desire to regain a character for electoral purity, they will decide upon sending General Thompson once more to Parliament. It is notorious that he will not bribe. Do the voters of Hull wish for bribes, or for an honest representative? There must be enough pure and upright men in that ancient borough to answer this question in the one way that all Englishmen ought to answer it."

PROSPECTS OF THE COMING HARVEST.

For the last few days the barometer has been raising, and there is now every appearance of fine settled weather. The rains which fell last week appear to have been pretty general; but, according to the provincial journals of Saturday's date, little injury has been done to the wheat crops, which are very favourably spoken of in all parts of the country. In Dorsetshire, their appearance is described as "most splendid," the opinion being, that it is many years since there was promise of so good a harvest. In Westmoreland, the crops generally are "extremely rich and promising;" while, from intermediate districts, the accounts are equally satisfactory.

The *Gardeners Chronicle* publishes the following as the results of an analysis from 134 correspondents, spread over the forty English counties, respecting the crops:—"Wheat: Very good, excellent, average, 31; good, full average, full crop, &c., 49; average, pretty good, &c., 32; near average, 4; under average, thin, &c., 12; middling, doubtful, or various, 6. Totals—Favourable, 112; unfavourable, 12; neuter, 10. Barley: 127 reports resolve themselves into—Very good, over average, abundant, &c., 33; good, full average, full crop, &c., 40; average, pretty good, &c., 30; short, light, indifferent, &c., 12; various, irregular, &c., 12. Totals—Favourable, 103; unfavourable, 12; neuter, 12. Oats: 128 reports give—Excellent, over average, very good, &c., 26; good, full average, &c., 46; average, fair, pretty good, &c., 33; near average, tolerable, middling, various, &c., 11; under average, short, light, &c., 13; Totals—Favourable, 104; unfavourable, 13; neuter, 11."

Partial inquiries made in the Irish, Scotch, and Welsh counties give similar favourable results.

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

An important and most mischievous decision has been given by the House of Lords, upon a writ of error brought upon the unanimous judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, reversing a judgment of the Court of Exchequer. The parties to the suit were the music-publishers Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. Boosey. In 1831, Bellini the composer, then residing in Milan, assigned the copyright of *La Sonnambula* to Ricardi, also a resident in Milan. Ricardi came to England in the same year, and assigned the copyright to Mr. Boosey, who published the opera, complying with the usual regulations. Subsequently, Mr. Jeffrey published a cavatina from the opera, without licence from Boosey. Hence the legal proceedings. The question was, whether Ricardi, an alien, could assign a copyright to an English subject? The Court of Exchequer said that he could not, and the verdict was entered for

Jeffrey. The Court of Exchequer Chamber reversed this decision on appeal; and then the case was carried before the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord St. Leonards, concurred with the minority; holding the law to be, that a foreigner, residing out of England, cannot make a valid assignment of a copyright; but if he resided here, subject to the law, and published his work, then the law would protect him. The reversal of judgment was made at one o'clock on Tuesday week, in the House of Lords. It, in effect, upsets all American copyrights,—and before six o'clock that day the largest printers in London were engaged in reprinting cheap editions of American works. Messrs. Low and Co., alarmed for their property in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," rushed to their printers to order a cheap edition:—they found them already engaged on a cheap edition! The decision puts an end to all negotiations between the authors of that country and the publishers here. Mr. Bentley is said to have lately concluded a treaty with Mr. Prescott, the historian, for his "Philip the Second," at a thousand pounds a volume!

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and Court continue at Osborne. Her Majesty and family enjoy the pleasures of open-air exercises, diversified with trips in the Fairy and drives about the island. The Earl of Clarendon visited her Majesty on Thursday, and returned to town in the evening. Sir G. Cathcart has also been a visitor at Osborne, and returned to town on Saturday. It is expected that the Court will return to London on Monday next, so that the Queen may prorogue Parliament in person on the following day.

Mr. H. M. Clarke, brother of Mrs. Moore, contradicts the statements that the widow of the Colonel has been appointed apartments in Hampton Court Palace, and that Major White has placed £2,000 at her disposal.

Sir Roderick Murchison announces that about £2,000 has been received for the Bellot testimonial. Of this, £500 is to be devoted to the erection of a granite obelisk on the wharf of Greenwich Hospital, the authorities having granted a site; and the remainder will be divided among the five sisters of the gallant Frenchman.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Argyll were present at Mr. Gough's lecture on Tuesday evening.

El Hamee Pasha, the son of the late Viceroy of Egypt, left Southampton on Friday for Alexandria on board the Ripon. Before leaving he received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, offering him her condolence on the sudden death of his father.

The Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Tuesday next, the 16th instant. The Ministerial whitebait dinner at Greenwich is fixed for to-day.

The candidates for the representation of Cocker-mouth—vacant by the death of Mr. Aglionby—are likely to be Mr. John Steel, of Derwent Bank, on the Liberal side, and Sir Henry Vane on the Conservative.

The select committee on Mr. Sotherton's Friendly Societies Bill took evidence on the subject of child murder, alleged to be induced by the temptation of funeral money. They examined four judges, two governors of prisons, two coroners, a chief of police, a chaplain of a prison, a registrar of births and deaths, and a solicitor who had been engaged in a prosecution for child murder; and the committee came to the conclusion, that the instances of child murder, where the motive had been to obtain money from a burial society, are very few (they had evidence of only four convictions in the last thirteen years); and that it is not necessary to legislate specifically with a view to the prevention of crime. The judges, however, pressed upon the committee that it was not allowed by law to any person, rich or poor, to insure the life of another, unless he has a pecuniary interest in the continuance of such life; and that the insurance for burial-money is at variance with this rule, and, if permitted, ought carefully to be limited to its avowed object of providing for the child's funeral. The committee considered that the law requiring the payment to be made to the undertaker is disliked, and is altogether illusory and inoperative: in many cases no such person is employed. They propose, as a better course, to limit the amount to be received, whether from one or more societies, to £8 on the death of a child under five, and £10 on the death of a child between five and ten; a medical certificate of the cause of death to be in all cases produced.

Mr. E. J. Page, of the secretary's office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, has been appointed to the new office of Inspector-General of Mails to the General Post-office.

Major James has been appointed superintendent of the Ordnance Surveys of Great Britain and Ireland.

The new act to abate the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the metropolis and from steam-vessels above London-Bridge, came into operation yesterday week. There are eight clauses in the act. Furnaces in the metropolis are to consume their own smoke, as also steam-vessels on the Thames above London-bridge. The penalty on a summary conviction is to be not more than £5 nor less than 40s. for the first offence, and £10 for the second. A penalty is not to attach where a furnace has been constructed or altered, and the person belonging to it has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned, as far as possible, the smoke arising from such furnaces. Constables may be empowered to enter and inspect furnaces and steam-vessels. There are admitted difficulties in carrying out the statute, and therefore the provision that no information is to be laid under it except by the authority of the Secretary of State, or the

Commissioners of Police of the metropolis or the City of London.

The Reformatory Schools (Scotland) Bill, has received the royal assent. After some amendments, the proposed new title is, "An Act to render reformatory and industrial schools in Scotland more available for the benefit of vagrant children." The following are the principal provisions of the measure as it now stands:—The sheriff, or magistrate, may send vagrant children to such schools, unless security is found for their good behaviour. The punishment for running away from such schools, and refusing to return before fifteen years of age, is to be whipping or imprisonment for not more than twenty days, and, if the magistrate think proper, to be re-transmitted to the school, as originally provided. The penalty for persons wilfully withdrawing children from these schools is £5, or imprisonment for not more than sixty days. Parents, &c., may be prosecuted for the support of their children whilst in the school. Children may be paid for by the parochial board, who can recover in the usual manner.

Accidents and Offences.

On Wednesday night a tin bottle, with a lighted fusee attached, was thrown into the bed-room of William Wass, a filegrinder, living in Allan-street, Sheffield. Wass and his wife were awoke by the noise. The former jumped out of bed, and threw the bottle out of the window. It exploded with a noise which created much alarm, but no injury was done. It is believed that the outrage was committed at the instigation of the Filegrinder's Trades Union, Wass having taken more apprentices than are allowed by the rules of the union, and having also given work to a man who had not been apprenticed at all.

A man named Isaac Newton, at Ashton-under-Lyne, has been committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes, on a charge of attempting to strangle his wife. On the 12th July, after several previous violent assaults, he rushed upon her, unexpectedly, threw her down, and deliberately attempted to murder her by strangling. She was able to scream "murder," when some neighbours came to the rescue. He afterwards fastened the doors, and attempting suicide by cutting his throat. The wound was so serious that it was some days before he could be removed to prison at Liverpool.

Railway accidents are again rife. On Friday, the six o'clock passenger-train from Chester to Manchester came into collision with some waggons left on the line by the driver of the luggage-waggons, who was a little way ahead dragging the other part of the train up the incline. The driver of the passenger-train, seeing the engine and part of the train far on ahead, puffing away at the top of the bank, for a moment overlooked the waggon, left behind, with the signals sent back to warn him. The passenger-train ran into the luggage-waggons with just sufficient force to break and force off the rails the hindmost, and was shaken itself, so as to cause much alarm to the passengers. Mr. Malcolm Ross, Vice-President of the Manchester Commercial Association, had one eye discoloured by a blow, and Mr. Fleming, secretary to the association, who was in the same carriage, was also a good deal shaken. Mr. Edmund Ashworth, of Bolton, and Mr. Morris, of Salford, also suffered in a similar manner, with several other passengers; but no injury was sustained, it is reported, that will not be set right in a few days.—The mail-train from London, due at Derby at 1.40 on Friday morning, did not arrive until 2.45 a.m., in consequence of an accident of a most alarming nature, which occurred at Barrow-on-Soar, between Leicester and Loughborough. It appears that two of the wheels of a first-class carriage snapped asunder, and, being released from the body of the carriage, ran under the mail-van, which was the next carriage attached to it. Though the train was going at a rapid rate, the driver, perceiving the sudden jerking of it, managed to stop very quickly, and happily before any serious damage was inflicted. It was ascertained that the wheels of the first-class carriage had "blocked" the wheels of the mail-van, and it was found necessary to leave the mail-van and the guard's break on the line, the letters and parcels being removed to another carriage. The train arrived at Derby one hour and five minutes behind time. At Derby a fresh mail-train was attached. Mr. Sanders, Secretary of the Midland Railway, and family, were in the carriage at the time the wheels came off, and, of course, along with the other passengers, were much alarmed.

A clergyman has died from sudden excitement. At Iver, in Buckinghamshire, resided the Rev. Ebenezer Robert Cowie. An execution for £60 having been obtained against him, the warrant for his apprehension was placed in the hands of a sheriff's officer, who proceeded to effect his capture. Mr. Cowie replied that he had a little money, a clerical wardrobe worth eighteen guineas, and some articles of vertu, which he would lodge as security if he got time for payment. The officer obtained Mr. Cowie's assurance, as a gentleman and a clergyman, that he would not leave the premises; but soon ascertained that he had left the house. Seeing Mr. Cowie cross some fields, he cried "Stop thief!" of which no notice was taken. Mr. Cowie got inside Mr. Wilson's gate, which he closed, and then rushed into the house, followed by his pursuer. He fell to the ground, the blood rushing to his face, and gushing out of his mouth, nose, and ears, accompanied by a gurgling in his throat. Mr. Atkinson, a surgeon, was instantly called in, but before his arrival Mr. Cowie was dead. The over-exertion and excitement had caused the rupture of a large blood vessel.

Airdrie race-course, near Glasgow, has been the scene of a savage riot. The mining population is partly Protestant and partly Catholic, and on a recent

occasion there was an Orange demonstration, which greatly exasperated the latter. They nursed their wrath. After the races, drinking was kept up all night, and protracted into the following morning, at a tent kept by Mr. Cunningham M'Intyre, who carries on business in Airdrie, and whose premises there are said to be frequented by numbers of Orangemen. In this tent a party was making merry, and a fiddler was playing tunes that are alleged to have been of a party character. This was kept up during the entire night, and seems to have excited the deadly ire of certain Ribandmen, who determined to have their revenge. Accordingly, about six o'clock they collected in a crowd, and proceeded to the tent of M'Intyre, armed with stobs, bludgeons, and pistols, and shouting in a most horrible manner. On hearing the yells of the exasperated Ribandmen, those who were in the tent came out, when, after some altercation, a general onslaught commenced. Pistols were fired in the *mêlée* which ensued, and bludgeons were handled with genuine Donnybrook barbarity. M'Intyre had his head and body fearfully smashed. A man named Rennie, who came to his assistance, also experienced the most brutal maltreatment, and both are now lying in such a condition that there is almost no hope of their recovery. Many others sustained injuries of less consequence, among whom was a lad named Donaldson, who had three of his ribs broken. The firing of the shots awakened a man named M'Culloch, who keeps a toll-bar hard by. He sallied forth to see what was going on, when he was assaulted by one or more of the bludgeonmen, and received such serious personal injuries that he expired in the course of an hour or two afterwards. The unfortunate man who was thus untimely brought to his end has left a wife and small family to regret the loss of a husband and father. Some military were called out, and seventeen of the rioters have been apprehended.

Mr. John Atkinson, organist and teacher of music, has been convicted at the Northern Assizes, of abducting a Miss Ward, a school girl, only twelve years of age, but entitled to £10,000. The silly girl was ready enough to run away with a man nearly double her own age, and as the school was at Appleby, they easily succeeded in reaching Gretna, where they were married. The young wife has been carried away by her friends, and the husband sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Miscellaneous News.

On Friday morning Billingsgate market was opened for the sale of oysters.

A case, *Worts v. Cubitt*, heard in the Rolls Court on Thursday, raised the point whether a bequest to "all my daughters" conveyed a share to an illegitimate daughter. It was decided that it did.

The Tynney-hall Estate, in Hampshire, was sold last week by auction at Winchester, and fetched nearly £80,000. The Earl of Mornington was present at the sale and attempted to stop it, but failed to do so.

There was a ballot at Lloyd's on Wednesday on the subject of closing business at two o'clock on Saturdays: 260 were in favour of the alteration, 35 against it. The change will commence on the 12th.

The nine metropolitan water companies return the daily supply of water during the year 1853 at 62,000,000 gallons. They report that the supply can be greatly increased.

London is threatened to be left without omnibuses after the 1st of October. Sir Richard Mayne has notified that no licences will be granted after that day to omnibuses unless they are higher in the roof and wider.

The Reverend William Bates, a Norfolk clergyman, has been adjudged to pay damages of £50 and £20 in two actions brought against him for libel by two gentlemen named Blyth. The affair arose out of a parochial squabble.

Through the liberality of Lord Stanley, an Athenæum of a superior class was opened at King's Lynn on the 16th ult. A Museum will also afford agreeable and rational entertainment for the people from the same date.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Neath, assembled to hear a lecture by Mr. Stokes, on the Russian war, was forcibly broken up by Mr. Gardner, one of the late mayors of Neath, supported by the town-clerk and others, who brought in a band of music, playing war tunes, and otherwise behaved so uproariously that the meeting had to be dissolved.

The withdrawal of the Government grant of £2,000, which had been calculated upon by the committee in Nottingham for the establishment of the Lawson observatory, will, it is thought, render abortive all attempts to carry out the scheme. The money already subscribed, which is considerable, will, unless the subscriptions can be increased, be returned to the subscribers.

Some of the inhabitants of Dunmow are intending to form a committee for the purpose of presenting next summer a fitch of bacon to each married couple resident in Essex, in the middle rank of society, who will conscientiously declare before assembled thousands, that having lived together as man and wife above a year and a day, they have had no contention, or wished themselves unmarried. The last time the bacon was delivered was in Easton Park, in the Exhibition year of 1851, when Mr. and Mrs. Hurrell, the owner and occupier of a farm at Felsted, Essex, obtained the prize.

Generally throughout South Wales there has been a gradual but sure decrease in the amount of crime and pauperism. In the densely populated and unenlightened localities of Aberdare, Merthyr, &c., crime has diminished full 50 per cent., and at the Pembroke and Carmarthen Assizes there were only four prisoners for trial, while at Glamorgan no serious charge was on

the calendar. The diminution of pauperism at the present moment is great, there being scarcely any able-bodied poor in the various union-houses. This is owing to the active demand for labour, arising from the large amount of emigration and the number of works now being carried on. The out-door applications for relief have also been much diminished, and the expenditure, were it not for the high rate of provisions, would be materially lowered.

The following is the official return of visitors to the Crystal Palace for the week ending Saturday last:—

	At the doors.	Season Tickets	Total.
Monday ..	15,729	508	16,237
Tuesday ..	11,824	678	12,502
Wednesday ..	11,686	847	12,533
Thursday ..	6,390	320	6,710
Friday ..	3,373	311	3,684
Saturday (5s.)	488	858	1,346
Total ..	49,490	3,522	53,012

Though these figures indicate a considerable falling off, it will be observed that the receipts from shilling visitors amount to nearly £3,000.

On Monday morning a large body of Spitalfields silk velvet weavers, a business which has sadly declined during the last twenty or thirty years, turned out for the purpose of waiting upon the master manufacturers, to solicit from them an advance of their present scanty amount of wages. On the procession arriving at Spital-square, the numbers amounted to about 800. The men who took part in the demonstration were well-behaved, decently clad, and committed no breach of order. Most of the manufacturers upon whom the deputation called received them with courtesy, and patiently listened to their demands, promising that the trade would without delay take the matter into consideration, but at the same time declining to pledge themselves to a compliance with the workmen's demands. From the opinions expressed by the great body of the men who took part in the proceedings, it may be inferred that, if the manufacturers resist their demands, they will refuse to return to work.

On Thursday, the Quarterly Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England was published. All the returns present a favourable view of the state of the country. The marriages in the first quarter of the year exceed the average proportion. In the quarter ending June 30, the number of births that have been registered greatly exceeds the numbers returned in any previous quarter; and the mortality has been below the average. Cholera has not prevailed to any extent, but the mortality of the town districts has slightly exceeded the average, and the diminution in the mortality is found to be chiefly in the country districts. The number of emigrants who left English ports where emigration officers are stationed, as furnished by the Commissioners, was 99,545. Of 116,861 persons who left the ports of the United Kingdom, the United States was the place of destination for 67,668; British North America for 26,600; the Australian Colonies for 21,998; and 595 set out for other places. In the preceding three winter months the numbers who left did not greatly exceed a third part of the above number. In the last quarter consumers were not more fortunate as regards the price of the chief articles of food than they were in the preceding three months.

Last week a public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, for the purpose of adopting measures for the establishment of an asylum for the permanent cure of those who, by disease, deformity, or accident, are hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor occupied the chair. Mr. Millard read an appeal to the public on the establishment of the proposed asylum, which stated that there were 6,000 persons dismissed, turned out on the world, from the twelve principal hospitals, under incurable disease, and without the power therefore to provide for themselves or their families in all future time. Resolutions in favour of the institution were supported by various great masters and gentlemen of influence, amongst whom were the Rev. Dr. Reed, Rev. J. Sherman, Mr. Alderman Wire, and J. Peek, Esq. It was announced that upwards of £2,000 had been contributed, and among the contributions were—A Friend, £1,000; Mr. W. Peek, £100; Messrs. Groucocke, Copestake, and Co., £100; the Rev. Dr. Reed, 100 guineas; a Friend, by Dr. Reed, £100; R. Hubberfield, 100 guineas; H. W. Peek, £100; Lord Dudley Stuart, £20; Mr. Davis, 100 guineas; Mr. Monk, 50 guineas. The institution will be called the "Royal Hospital."

Literature.

PERIODICALS.

It is at least a negative merit in any journal, other than a newspaper, to be silent on the war and its associations. The *North British Review* for August has this recommendation. Not one of its nine articles has any bearing on the question we have committed for solution to the sword—not even in that on "Greece during the Macedonian Period," do we detect a disguised philippic, though an eloquent exposition of some lessons in the art of government. "Vinet," the French Professor and Pastor, and "Hugh Miller," the Scotch Geologist and Editor, are the subjects of genial biographies; and in the article on "Dante and his Interpreters" there is a pleasant blending of the personal with the critical. "Early English History" is discussed in the light both of historical and constitutional principles. "Past and Present Political Morality of British Statesmen," is the title of an article the impartial reader will much

enjoy till he finds it leading up to a violent partizan attack. But to all these, though excellent in their way, we prefer, for pleasantness and high utility, the paper on "Books for Children,"—written by a real benefactor to the boys.

The present number of the *Prospective Review* is the least interesting we have seen for some time past;—but the reason is to be found rather in the selection than treatment of topics. Two of these are directly theological, and a third, "Milman's History of Latin Christianity," is too much so for the comfort of non-theological readers. But there is good entertainment in the articles on "Architecture and Painting," and on "Grey and Mason."

The *Scottish Review* (properly belonging to last month, but not received in time for notice), has a capital paper on those occasional aberrations of the popular mind, well-called "Epidemic Delusions." Among the literary articles is one on "John Foster,"—of whom too much has not yet been written. More relevant to the peculiarity of the *Review* are the articles on "Temperance in relation to Political Economy," and on "Our Great Towns." A number fully sustaining the reputation won by its predecessors, closes with "Dr. Lignum's Sliding Scale"—a "scene from real life" than which fiction has few more terrible.

Blackwood has the negative merit we have ascribed to the *North British*: writing on the Spanish insurrection instead of the Eastern war, and giving us much welcome information—besides the usual weight of wisdom and mirth in criticisms and fiction. *Tait*, on the contrary, has five articles touching, at one point and another, the great Eastern question—with a sixth in further introduction of Anastatius Grun, the poet of young Austria; but *Tait* has opinions on the war which he does well to enforce "here a little and there a little."

The *Eclectic* is this month distinguished by a critique on "Henry Rogers,"—whom the writer pronounces "possessed of more learning and imagination than either Jeffrey or Macaulay; of a higher moral sense, and manlier powers than the first, and of a freer diction and an easier vein of wit than the second." And this is nearly the only critical sentence in the article—the writer going on, with "large and lavish imagination," through paths of thoughts to which the "Essays" lead the way. Full of curious information is the paper that follows—"Dearths and Insects in France."

Collections concerning the Church or Congregation of Protestant Separatists, formed at Scrooby in North Nottinghamshire, in the time of King James I.; the Founders of New Plymouth, the Parent Colony of New England. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of Her Majesty's Records. London: J. R. Smith.

THE first researches of Mr. Hunter into the early portion of the history of the men who afterwards became the colonists of New England, were published by him, in 1849, in a pamphlet entitled "Collections concerning the Founders of New Plymouth," and have since become more widely known than the circulation of his own Tract could make them, by the use of his materials; and the adoption of his principal conclusions, in recent works on the early Separatists and the history of their emigration—such as Mr. Ashton's "Memoir of John Robinson," prefixed to the collected edition of his works, and Mr. Bartlett's "Pilgrim Fathers." The great fact arrived at by Mr. Hunter was the identification of the locality of the church to which the Founders of New Plymouth belonged; which had been long a matter of doubt and difficulty, but which was satisfactorily shown by him to be the village of Scrooby, in North Nottinghamshire. The investigations suggested by this discovery led to numerous important results, which gave a new aspect, and, indeed, a certain and intelligible character for the first time, to the scattered notices in the pages of writers at home, or in the biographical writings published in the new country, respecting the Separatist community from which the leaders of the Pilgrims went forth. New facts were discovered, relating to the families and persons of the prominent agents in the movement, especially to Bradford and Brewster,—the most eminent and influential men in this, then obscure, but now revered, band of noble assertors of a Christian's duty and a freeman's right. In New England, these investigations naturally excited great attention; and the Massachusetts Historical Society, also, requested Mr. Hunter to prepare a new edition of his tract, for insertion in their Transactions. At home, as we have already said, the story of the Separatists and of the Pilgrim Fathers, took almost a new starting-point from Mr. Hunter's discoveries. Subsequent inquiries brought out a few other facts, which throw a yet clearer light on the beginning of this movement, and on the position relatively to it of Brewster in particular. Mr. Hunter has, therefore, thought it advisable to recast his materials, and to send forth this new work, in which the matter of the original "Collections" is blended with the more recent re-

searches; and to which he has added an Appendix, containing many highly interesting pieces, bearing on the subject of this emigration.

As we have indicated the general character of the work, and as much of its most important matter will have become known to our readers, by its incorporation in such works as we have already referred to, we do not intend very minutely to describe its contents, or largely to quote from its pages. The identification of Scrooby, in the Hundred of Basset-Lawe, Notts, as the locality of the Separatist Church of which Robinson was one of the pastors; and of the Manor-house of the same village as the residence of William Brewster; and of Austerfield, a few miles from Scrooby, as the birth-place of Governor Bradford,—form, perhaps, the most interesting of Mr. Hunter's discoveries, and are undoubtedly the most valuable facts contributed to the early history of the Pilgrims by any writer since Bradford himself. Mr. Hunter has associated with this part of his research, a most intelligible and satisfactory account of the origin and principles of the Separatist communities, and of this at Scrooby in particular; together with some notices of the religious condition of the Basset-Lawe hundred, and of the growth, under peculiar circumstances, of a strong Puritan feeling in the middle and lower classes of its population; so that its various agricultural villages (though apparently least favourable to the production of an order of persons likely to take up extreme views in religion and politics, and to possess the intelligence and energy requisite for a great movement,) furnished the deep-souled and resolute members of that church union which, ultimately, took the desperate measure of emigration in a compact and united body. Most of this matter is as entirely new as it is, also, remarkably interesting. Respecting several of the ministers of the Basset-Lawe locality, both Puritan and Separatist (especially of Richard Olifton and Hugh Browhead,) Mr. Hunter has a great deal to tell us, which he has brought to light by painstaking inquiry, that must have greatly exercised his antiquarian diligence, and have demanded, also, a deep moral interest in his subject, for its patient pursuit.

Hitherto, no addition has been made by any researches, hear or in America, to the account we have of WILLIAM BREWSTER from the hand of Bradford. Mr. Hunter has added one important fact, and we shall make an extract of the passage recording it; premising that Bradford narrates, that Brewster was in the service of "that religious and godly gentleman, Mr. Davison, when he was Secretary of State," and was "employed by him in matters of greatest trust and secrecy;" and he adds, that Brewster continued with Davison "until his [Davison's] troubles, when he was put from his place about the death of the Queen of Scots," and then "went and lived in the country, in good esteem among his friends, and the good gentlemen of those parts, especially the godly and religious; and did much good in the country where he lived, in promoting and furthering religion." Mr. Hunter thus proceeds:—

"That Scrooby was the place to which he removed, has been already shown; it is also shown who were some of the clergy with whom he must have associated: and I have now to add what has not been before surmised, that his life in this active period was not one of meditation only, and acts of voluntary exertion, but that he held an important office at Scrooby, which must have made large demands upon his thoughts and time for things which were purely secular, and which brought to him a certain annual income, perhaps the best part of his revenues. This Bradford has not told us. I have already stated that Scrooby was a post town on the great road from London to Berwick. It communicated with Tuxford on the south, and Doncaster on the north. It occurred to me when casting about for any possible source of information respecting this principal person in the movement, that this being the case, if any accounts of the Postmaster-general of the time when Brewster lived were in existence, something might be found in them respecting him. Such accounts do exist: and in them I found, not a few casual notices of Brewster as an inhabitant of Scrooby, but that he himself held for many years the office of Postmaster, or Post, as the term then was, at Scrooby. In this [the Postmaster-general, Sir John Stanhope's] account, from April, 1594, to April, 1597, occurs the following entry:—'William Brewster, Post of Scrooby, for his ordinary wages serving her Majesty all the time aforesaid at 20d. per diem, £91 6s. 8d.' [Sir John Stanhope further accounts successively for £80 16s. 8d., paid in 1599; £91 6s. 8d., in 1602; £38, in 1603; £102, being at an advanced rate of daily wages, viz., 2s. a day, in 1605; and £73 in 1607.] The latest account in which Brewster's name occurs is that from April 1, 1607, to March 31, 1609:—'William Brewster, Post of Scrooby, for his wages at 2s. per diem for 183 days, begun April 1st, 1607, and ended the last of September, 1607, £18 6s.; and then Francis Hall succeeded him at 2s. per diem, for 548 days, begun October 1, 1607, and ended last of March, 1609, £73 2s. It is much to be regretted that the name of each Postmaster was not given for a few years earlier, as we should then have been able to arrive at the precise period when Brewster received this appointment, and this would have shown us how soon after the fall of Davison he was provided for by this Government appointment. All we know on this head is, that he was in full possession on the 1st of April, 1594, and that he continued to hold the office till the 30th of September, 1607, on which day he resigned it, and a successor was appointed.

"Now, the holding this office explains to us, in the first place, how it happens that we find him inhabiting

such a mansion as the Manor, which had been the residence of an archbishop, disproportionate we must believe to the circumstances of Brewster as a private man, but not so to one who had to keep relays of horses for forwarding the letters, and to find rest and refreshment for travellers on the great highway to the north. The office of Postmaster on the great road in those days, was one requiring more attention and bringing with it higher responsibilities than the same office does at present, when it is little more than the receiving and transmitting letters on a system well-considered and already in full operation, but in those days there were no cross posts, so that the few Postmasters who were dotted about the country had to provide for very distant deliveries which must have been done by special despatches, as well as to discharge the functions of the innkeeper for the travellers *by post*. In Brewster's days Rowland Whyte, the lively correspondent of many of the nobility of the time, was the 'Post of the Court;' and it may serve to show other acquaintance at least of Brewster, if we state, that Henry Foster was, during the whole of his time, the Post of Tuxford; John Heyford, the Post of Ferrybridge; and Nicholas Heyford and after him Ralph Aslaby the Post of Doncaster. Heyford and Aslaby were both names of respectable families in the south part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, corresponding in position, it may be believed, with the Brewsters. And this leads me to remark, that though I cannot but wish that Bradford had informed us that Brewster held this office, yet that his holding it is by no means inconsistent with what Bradford does relate of him. It does not, for instance, invalidate his having been at the University, or his having been in the service of a Secretary of State, and having fallen with his master. His holding this office is indeed rather favourable to these representations than the contrary, since it shows that he had some interest among those who were the dispensers of Government patronage. Nor in such an office would he be precluded from nursing a brood of discontents, and from comparing political chicanery with the simplicity of the Gospel, or from indulging in religious inquiry, religious meditation, and religious exercises. It would not prevent him from associating with the better part of the population around him, amongst whom there must have been many who were wrought upon by the preachers of whom we have spoken, or from being instrumental in bringing Puritan ministers to the neighbouring churches as they became vacant; and we may believe also that it supplied the means, in some measure at least, by which he maintained so much hospitality and did so much good by his purse. It does not appear in anything that is yet known of them, that the Brewsters of Nottinghamshire had lands of their own, the chief source of income in those days to gentlemen who were not engaged in public employments. Brewster, we see, held the office till the last day of September, 1607. Here is another date of importance in his life; but now arises the question, under what circumstances did he retire from the duties of his employment; was it a voluntary or a forced resignation? Did he retire having formed the intention of following the example of Smith, by removing himself and his little church to Holland? or, was he removed by the Government of the time to signify the disapprobation which they could not but feel at seeing the countenance which he gave to the Separatists, and that he himself was in a regular course of action, which, as the law then stood, was in defiance of public authority, and subjected him to large penalties? It may be in the power of some future inquirer to answer these questions; but for the present it must be acknowledged that it is only a proximate solution at which we can arrive; and that the probabilities seem rather to incline to its being a forced removal than a voluntary retirement. What we actually know is, that before the September of that year the Church was brought into some order: Robinson and Clifton were become the pastor and teacher, and he the elder: that in April, 1608, he had been fined by the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes for non-appearance to their citation; and that it was in August, 1608, that Clifton arrived in Amsterdam. The date 1607 in Bradford's margin leads us to suppose that he removed from Scrooby with the intention of proceeding to Holland before the close of that year."

The facts contained in this extract furnish a remarkable instance of the value to the antiquarian and historian, of the faintest ray of light that may fall anywhere beside his path, which, if patiently followed, may lead on to clear and open day. Mr. Hunter has, further, discovered that contemporary with William Brewster at Scrooby, there was a James Brewster, Vicar of Sutton and of Gringley-on-the-hill, near Bawtry, and also Master of Bawtry Hospital. Respecting this Hospital there was a protracted suit in the Exchequer Court, which led to the deposition of James Brewster from the Mastership; the particulars of which Mr. Hunter records. By a comparison of the signatures of these two Brewsters, and by a circumstance connected with the marriage of James Brewster, a probability is made out that they were brothers: but it is only a very dim and distant probability on which Mr. Hunter founds this speculation.

In introducing the name of JOHN ROBINSON, Mr. Hunter commits a singular error, into which we are surprised that he should have fallen. The passage in which this error occurs is as follows:—and we would draw Mr. Hunter's attention to it, and to our correction of it.

"We have already seen that two of the divines of whom we have spoken had been educated at Christ College, Cambridge, and among the persons who were admitted there in the year 1592 is a John Robinson who took the degree of M.A., and became a Fellow in 1598. This we learn from Mr. Masters' printed list of the members of this College, 4to, 1749, and he further informs us that in the register of the College this Robinson is said to have been of the county of Lincoln, and adds the conjecture that he is the John Robinson who subsequently lived in Holland."

The "two divines" here referred to are John Smith of Gainsborough-on-Trent, and Richard Bernard of Worksop, afterwards of Batcombe. We believe both these men were of Christ's

College, Cambridge, as Mr. Hunter states: at any rate, Bernard of Batcombe was, and he is included in an old Fuller's list of the celebrated men of that college. But the work of Masters, to which reference is made, is a history and list of the members of *Corpus Christi* College, Cambridge; and thence are quoted accurately by Mr. Hunter the particulars relative to John Robinson. The error, then, is threefold—that Robinson was of the same College with Smith and Bernard,—that this College was *Christ's*,—and that *Masters'* list is of the Members of *Christ's*. Mr. Hunter has confounded two distinct Colleges, *Christ's* and *Corpus Christi*; a blunder which we should have thought impossible to an antiquarian, or to anyone with Masters' work and Mr. Ashton's biography of Robinson (to which he refers) before him.

Mr. Hunter then alludes to the statement in Dr. Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," that John Robinson was of *Emmanuel* College; and adds that "what this very cautious writer states is not to be lightly controverted." To Dr. Young's authority we should, in most matters, show great deference; but he does not appear to have had means and opportunity of verifying this statement. We happen to have the particulars of a recent examination of the *Emmanuel* College register, and find that the only John Robinson near the period is recorded to have taken the degree of B.D., in 1607. We have not Dr. Young's work at hand, and do not know whether he gives this particular fact and date;—we have the impression that he does not, although Mr. Hunter attributes it to him: yet we may be mistaken. But one thing is certain, that John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims, had already become a Separatist in 1607; and assuredly the University would not in those circumstances have conferred a theological degree on him, even had he been willing to seek and receive it, which we may well doubt. This date, then, seems to us fatal to the statement of Dr. Young; and we conclude, even more decidedly than Mr. Ashton, for the accuracy of Masters in stating that the John Robinson who belonged to that College from 1592 to 1598, was the party who "fled to Leyden and set up a congregation on the model of the Brownists," having been first, as he says, benefited in Norfolk, and subsequently prosecuted by the Ecclesiastical Courts.

There is much more interesting matter in this volume, which we should be glad to make use of; but we are persuaded we have already given to our readers our own impression, that it is a work which contributes more and more valuable materials to the early history of the founders of New Plymouth, than all that has been done for the subject since the writings of Governor Bradford himself. Mr. Hunter has placed all future historians of the religious struggles of his country, and, specially the historian of the Pilgrim Fathers, under the greatest obligations. It will be felt, too, by Congregationalists, to whom these "Collections" have a deep and peculiar interest, that they owe to his learned and faithful research a warm and appreciative gratitude.

It may be pleasant to some to know, that the Scrooby estate is now the property of Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., who contributes some noble "Preliminary Stanzas" to this volume, dated from Bawtry Hall.

Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository. July, 1864. London: Trübner and Co.

This is a good number; and will commend the Journal, at its present reduced and most reasonable price, to a large circle of readers. It opens with a valuable geographical article by Mr. Porter of Damascus (who is serving Sacred Geography very effectively), containing an account of an "Excursion from Damascus to Yabrud," a route never yet accurately described, and in part never traversed by "Frank" travellers. The author explored the central-eastern section of Anti-Lebanon, the north-eastern division of the plain of Damascus, and made a careful survey of the lakes east of Damascus. "The Citations of the Old Testament in the New," is a translation from Tholuck—deeply learned, thorough, and of remarkable value: it ought to be carefully studied again and again by expositors and preachers. "Did Paul Model his Language after that of Demosthenes?" is a question discussed with much learning and research, by Dr. Küster of Stade. The answer finally given is, "that he had read and was familiar with Demosthenes, and involuntarily appropriated many of his expressions;" and if the evidence be somewhat slender, and the conclusion somewhat uncertain, it will be admitted that Dr. Küster brings forward a number of very interesting and singular parallelisms. Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover, furnishes a thoughtful and quickening essay on "The Power of Christian Character on the Redemption of the World." There is also a valuable paper on "Druidism," and other articles of merit.—In the "Literary Intelligence," under the head of Great Britain—a department, by the way, which must be written in this country, we think,—

there are some very slashing and rather curious critical judgments. Of Dr. Candlish's Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays, it is said:—

"He looks at the doctrines of the Bible with the spectacles of a one-sided theology. He does not understand Maurice's point of view. He is too objective for that. Maurice's Essays are in many things unsound and unscriptural; Candlish's reply is narrow and dogmatic, and in many points unscriptural too."

This is true, we think: but what of the following?—"Time will show."

"A series of the British Poets, annotated by Charles [sic] Bell, has recently commenced in monthly volumes. The editorship has not hitherto proved satisfactory; and the scheme will probably prove unsuccessful. A similar series, edited by Rev. George Gilfillan, is superior in all respects."

Part of this judgment, we are persuaded, is but an echo of the *Athenæum*, and is founded on no personal examination; then, the prophecy is absurdly false; and the preference expressed is one that may very fairly be dissented from. Dr. Pye Smith's Theology, of which we shall speak our own opinion next week, is also *smashed*, as containing only "the old theology in the old dress," and as "behind the day." But Mr. Macmichael's new Greek Testament is the most cruelly slaughtered of all:—"The text is bad; the notes and prefaces worthless; the synopsis of the four gospels without value; and the chronological table undeserving of the name!" And with similar jolly coolness—sometimes doing justice, and sometimes not—other works are summarily disposed of.

Psalms and Hymns from Holy Scriptures; Selected and Arranged for Chanting. London: Ward and Co.

On Chanting; its Claims and Principles. By the Compilers of "Congregational Church Music," and "Psalms and Hymns for Chanting." London: Ward and Co.

These works are published by the promoters of the movement for improving Congregational music, in connexion with the Weigh-house Chapel, London. That on "Chanting," is a most admirably written and interesting little work. It is crowded with information, argument, and authority. It exhibits powerfully the claims, and explains simply and clearly the principles, of Chanting. The "Psalms and Hymns," is a new, enlarged, and revised edition of a former work. It contains a large part of the Book of Psalms, according to the Authorized Version, and fourteen Hymns from different places in the Old and New Testaments; together with three of the ancient hymns of the Church—the Benedicite, Te Deum, and Gloria in Excelsis. These are all arranged in parallels, and the point of division marked between the words to be used to the reciting note, and those to be sung to the remaining three or five notes. The Music consists of nine of the finest Chants in existence, by Tallis, Farrant, Battishill, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Blow, and others; one only, by Dr. Dupuis, being a Double Chant, the reasons for preferring the single Chant being explained in the work already noticed. The Music is most conveniently arranged on a folding cover at the commencement and end of the book; so that when either of the folds is opened, the music and the passage to be chanted lie side by side before the reader. There is a brief preface by Mr. Binney, and plain instructions for the use of the work by the compilers. These two publications are calculated greatly to assist and facilitate the introduction of the Chant into Congregational worship: they have our highest commendation, and we wish them the greatest success.

Select Portions of the Holy Scriptures, designed to be used in the Public Worship of the Sanctuary. Arranged for Chanting, by JOHN G. WIGG. Second Edition, with additions. London: Jarrold and Sons.

Mr. Wigg was one of the earliest promoters of the use of the Chant among Nonconformists, and did good service, within a limited sphere, by the first edition of this work. It contains sixty-six Psalms and other portions of Scripture arranged with more discrimination than marks some similar works; but it is not accompanied by Music, it being the object of the compiler to furnish a hand-book that may be used with any collection of Chants it may be thought proper to adopt. Rules for Chanting are prefixed. The work has our thorough sympathy and approval.

The Centenary Services of Bristol Tabernacle, held Nov. 25, 1853. London: Partridge, Oakey and Co.

The Congregational Church at Wrentham, in Suffolk: its History and Biographies. By JOHN BROWNE, B.A. London: Jarrold and Sons.

THE centenary anniversary of the erection and dedication of Bristol Tabernacle was appropriately celebrated, at the close of last year, by various interesting services. It is well known that the place was built and opened by George Whitefield; whose life and labours formed, therefore, the prominent topic in

these commemorations. The Rev. George Smith, of London, is the author of an interesting address on "The Times and Character of Whitefield"; the Rev. Henry Quick, of Taunton, of another on "The Results of Whitefield's Labours"; while the Rev. John Glanville presents a "Historical Sketch and Ministerial Memorials of Bristol Tabernacle," which is a piece of religious history worth reading and preserving. There is also a Sermon by the Rev. J. A. James, and an Address by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont. The volume will be lastingly valuable to the Bristol congregation, and others will find it a pleasing and instructive memorial of the great and devoted dead.

Mr. Browne's sketch of the history of the Wrentham Congregational Church, is one of those chapters of denominational history which such publications most usefully rescue from oblivion, and which cannot be too numerously accumulated when there is really anything individual or remarkable to record. The two closing chapters of this little work are of only local interest; and the first has been torn out of the copy sent to us—we know not why.

Practical Observations on Mental and Nervous Disorders. By A. B. MADDOCK, M.D. Illustrated with Cases. London: Simpkin and Co.

THE author of this work states that he has for some years fulfilled the office of Physician to an extensive Lunatic Asylum, at West Malling, Kent; and has had much experience of mental disorders among private patients. To record the interesting phenomena he has observed, to bring their light to the illumination of some of the more obscure depths of pathology, and to suggest additional practical applications of the *ar medendi*, is the object of this treatise. Claiming nothing of novelty for his researches, or for the modes of practice he has adopted, he yet believes that his observations, reflections, experiences, and illustrative cases, will be serviceable to the members of his profession, and, perhaps, not without useful suggestiveness to general readers.

The literary and intellectual characteristics of the work are of a high order, but of the medical science it contains we can give only a lay opinion—which is, that great power of true perception and discrimination, and excellent practical sense and sound judgment, distinguish the author's views and recorded methods of treatment. There are many facts and hints on the causes, immediate and remote, of mental and nervous disorders, and on simple means of abating them, which contribute valuably to the proper understanding of that important subject, (propounded in a volume of the series entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects,")—*Man's power over himself to prevent or control Insanity.*

Continuation of the Union Tune Book: A Selection of Tunes and Chants, suitable for Use in Congregations and Sunday-schools. Arranged by J. I. COBBIN. London: Sunday-school Union.

THIS selection of Tunes and Chants is vastly in advance—both as to the character of the melodies and the agreeableness of the harmonies—of the "Union Tune Book," to which it furnishes a "continuation." By the aid of this publication, the "Union Tune Book" may, perhaps, retain its hold on congregations and schools; but it will still be a regret to us, that the Committee of the Sunday-school Union have not thought proper to revise their former work, as well as furnish an additional "collection of Tunes suited to the present times." We readily allow, that this "continuation" contains, as they say, "a variety of musical compositions well calculated to encourage pure and exalted devotion;" but it is not a complete and sufficient collection by itself, while the book it supplements is a very unsatisfactory one, quite unsuited to the improved taste and ability of our congregations in the present day. How then can we recommend the adoption of this book for congregational use?—seeing that it requires to be accompanied by some other, and that almost any other, worthy of accompanying it, would be found to be a substitute for it. Here are one hundred and twelve tunes, most of them beautiful and really congregational; but the best of them are already made familiar to the public by the "Psalmist" and the "People's Service of Song," whence they are extracted "by permission." These are, indeed, but a minority of the whole; yet they are the best part of the whole; and we recognize, besides, several melodies published in the "Psalmist," which are not here attributed to that work, inasmuch as the harmonies are new. Thirty-seven single and double Chants are appended, to meet the increasing popularity of the practice of Chanting in Congregational worship.

This tune-book, then, so far as music goes, is very well suited to the more educated and refined feeling of our own times; but its usefulness is greatly hindered by its being in itself incomplete, and supplementary to a book that must soon be banished in its present form.

The committee felt that they must do something; and that is commendable; but they have done the wrong thing; and that is a pity.

With the exception of a few cases of rather clumsy and inexpressive adaptation of words to the tunes, Mr. Cobbin deserves commendation for the good judgment with which he has executed the work committed to him.

Literary Miscellany.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The heir of Napoleon the First is Emperor of France. The people, almost unanimously, have called him to the throne. They were indignant at being defrauded by their representatives, and, fond of any clever trick, were amused at seeing them scattered. The French revolution is at last complete. Let the virtue of Napoleon the Third be but equal to his sagacity, and Europe may then expect more blessings at his hand than ever she experienced from his uncle. This is much, very much indeed; and what is there which can induce us to hope it? What is there? His interest; the prime mover of men and nations. There is one palace on earth in which the hungry courtier is less attentively listened to than the man of calm reflection. In that palace my distant voice may perhaps be heard; it is the only one I am desirous it should enter. Confident is my hope and my belief that the wisest, and, since his accession, the most consistent, of rulers will open a newer and wider and more indestructible road to his ambition. He may acquire a far more glorious name in history than the proudest and mightiest of his predecessors; his title may be the *Napoleon of Peace*. Unfriendly as I confess I have always felt toward the Emperor of France, because of his treacherous invasion of the Roman Republic, yet, long before that time, and ever since, I saw clearly, although not to the bottom, his deep sagacity. Firmly do I believe that a statesman of equal ability is nowhere in existence. Surely he, who has almost attained the glory of a Cromwell, will never condescend to be little better than a Richelieu. He has avoided, and will continue to avoid, the errors of his uncle. The one might have broken up the Russian empire; the other will.—*Letters of an American. Edited by Walter Savage Landor.*

VEGETARIANISM AND CONSUMPTION.—The use of no particular food has been found uniformly to correspond with its development. Herbivorous animals are certainly more affected with tubercular diseases than carnivorous. It is a fact, also, that butchers, who use much animal food, are seldom consumptive, and truth compels me to say, that in a few cases I could distinctly connect the development of consumption with a prolonged experiment of vegetarian diet. Unless well managed, and in very robust constitutions, vegetarianism tends to produce an excess of the albuminous element of the blood and a deficiency of its fibrine, iron, and red particles, imparting a paleness and flabbiness to the tissues, a general delicacy of look, and a want of stamina and power of energetic endurance. This is a state of matters assuredly verging on the pathological condition of the fluids characterising the scrofulous constitution. Hence the necessity for caution in vegetarian experiments. Let me not be misunderstood as unconditionally decrying vegetarianism. There is much good in it; but it is capable of as great abuses, quite, as an unmixt diet. Having experimented carefully on myself for two years on vegetarian diet, I consider myself qualified to give counsel on the subject. It will not do for all healthy people, nor as an indiscriminate recommendation to invalids. In the hands of a physician it is a potent auxiliary of his art. But there is a time to eat animal food! The grand questions are the measures and proportions of it—when to stop and when to recommence, and how far to go.—*The Water-Cure in Consumption and Scrofula, by Dr. Belbin.*

SOCIAL LIFE AT THE CLOSE OF LAST CENTURY.—“The Dissenters of that age, or some of them, might have more zeal, but had even less of learning. In some cases we find their deficiencies acknowledged by themselves. Here is one entry from the Minutes of the Methodist Conference, in May, 1765. ‘Do not our people in general talk too much and read too little? They do.’ To the neglect of education in that age we may also in part ascribe the prevalence of drinking and gaming. It is remarkable how widely the former extended, notwithstanding the high prices of wine. Swift notes in his account-book, that going with a friend to a London tavern, they paid sixteen shillings for two bottles of ‘Portugal and Florence.’ Instances of gross intemperance were certainly in that age not rare. Lord Eldon assured me that he had seen at Oxford a Doctor of Divinity whom he knew, so far the worse for a convivial entertainment, that he was unable to walk home without leaning for support with his hand upon the walls; but having, by some accident, staggered to the rotunda of the Radcliffe Library, which was not as yet protected by a railing, he continued to go round and round, wondering at the unwonted length of the street, but still revolving, and supposing he went straight, until some friend—perhaps the future Chancellor himself—relieved him from his embarrassment, and sent him on his way. Even where there might be no positive excess, the best company of that day would devote a long time to the circulation of the bottle. In Scotland, where habits of hard drinking were still far more rife than in England, the principal landed gentlemen, some eighty years ago, dined for the most part at four o’clock, and did not quit the dining-room nor rejoin the ladies till ten or eleven. Sometimes, as among the Edinburgh magnates, there might be a flow of bright conviviality

and wit, but in most cases nothing could be drier than these toppers. There is named a Lowland gentleman of large estate, and well remembered in Whig circles, who used to say that, as he thought, ‘the great bane of all society is conversation!’—*Lord Mahon’s History of England, Vol. 7.*

PICTURES BY THE OLD MASTERS.—Mrs. B. says that to-morrow morning we shall go out to see the Dulwich Gallery, a fine collection of paintings by the old masters. Now, I confess unto you that I have great suspicions of these old masters. Why, I wish to know, should none but old masters be thought anything of? Is not nature ever springing, ever new? Is it not fair to conclude, that all the mechanical assistants of painting are improved with the advance of society, as much as of all arts? May not the magical tints, which are said to be a secret with the old masters, be the effect of time in part? or may not modern artists have their secrets, as well, for future ages to study and admire? Then, besides, how are we to know that our admiration of old masters is genuine, since we can bring our taste to anything, if we only know we must, and try long enough? People never like olives the first time they eat them. In fact, I must confess, I have some partialities towards young masters, and a sort of suspicion that we are passing over better paintings at our side, to get at those which, though the best of their day, are not so good as the best of ours. I certainly do not worship the old English poets. With the exception of Milton and Shakspeare, there is more poetry in the works of the writers of the last fifty years than in all the rest together. Well, these are my surmises for the present; but one thing I am determined—as my admiration is nothing to anybody but myself, I will keep some likes and dislikes of my own, and will not get into any raptures that do not arise of themselves. I am entirely willing to be conquered by any picture that has the power. I will be non-resistant, but that is all.—May 5. Well, we saw the Dulwich Gallery; five rooms filled with old masters, Murillos, Claudes, Reubens, Salvator Rosas, Titians, Ouyes, Vandykes, and all the rest of them; probably not the best specimens of any one of them, but good enough to begin with. O and I took different courses. I said to him, ‘Now choose nine pictures simply by your eye, and see how far its untaught guidance will bring you within the canons of criticism.’ When he had gone through all the rooms and marked his pictures, we found he had selected two by Reubens, two by Vandyke, one by Salvator Rosa, three by Murillo, and one by Titian. Pretty successful that, was it not, for a first essay? We then took the catalogue, and selected all the pictures of each artist one after another, in order to get an idea of the style of each. I had a great curiosity to see Claude Lorraine’s, remembering the poetical things that had been said and sung of him. I thought I would see if I could distinguish them by my eye without looking at the catalogue. I found I could do so. I knew them by a certain misty quality in the atmosphere. I was disappointed in them very much. Certainly they were good paintings; I had nothing to object to them, but I profanely thought I had seen pictures by modern landscape painters as far excelling them as a brilliant morning excels a cool, gray day. Very likely the fault was all in me, but I could not help it; so I tried the Murillos. There was a Virgin and Child, with clouds around them. The virgin was a very pretty girl, such as you may see by the dozen in any boarding-school, and the child was a pretty child. Call it the young mother and son, and it is a very pretty picture; but call it Mary and the Infant Jesus, and it is an utter failure. Not such was the Jewish princess, the inspired poetess and priestess, the chosen of God among all women.—*Mrs. Stowe’s Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands.*

Cleanings.

Mrs. Buck, of Leicester, is preaching among the Primitive Methodists.

The Scotsman contends that the closing of public-houses on Sundays has effected no diminution of Sunday drunkenness.

There is in existence a piece of Egyptian darning, unfinished, and with the wooden needle stuck in it, began before Abraham was born, it is thought, and not finished yet.

At the close of last year our statute-book, commencing our enumeration from the 9th Henry III, contained 16,579 public general acts, 9,235 local and personal acts, and 14,268 private acts.

An excellent set of somebody to Fontenelle, on the latter saying that he flattered himself he had a good heart:—“Yes, my dear Fontenelle, you have as good a heart as can be made out of brains.”—*Memoirs of Moore.*

The glass of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, when illuminated by the sun, may be distinctly seen by a person with ordinary eyesight from the fields adjoining the National School-house at Billericoy, a distance of at least twenty-six miles.

A German Prince, in a dream, seeing three rats—one fat, the other lean, and the third blind—sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy, and demanded an explanation. “The fat rat,” said the scroocess, “is your Prince minister, the lean rat your people, and the blind rat yourself.”

Mrs. Nicholas, an American lady, says that “the drinks” are now called “leg stretchers” in her state. It is an every-day occurrence for some passengers in the stage-coaches—while the latter are waiting at hotels for the mails—to say, “I guess I’ll get out and stretch my legs,” which always ends in their having a drink somewhere in the hotel.

A “Blackguards’ Portrait Gallery” is in the course of formation at Glasgow, it being the intention of the chief constable to daguerrotype all the principal thieves

and desperadoes of both sexes with whom the city is infested. It is thought that such a collection, when complete, will freshen the recollection of plundered people, and materially forward the ends of justice.

An Irish bricklayer was one day brought to the Edinburgh Infirmary severely injured by a fall from a house-top. The medical man in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident occurred. “Two o’clock, yer honour,” was the reply. On being asked how he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered, “Because I saw the people at dinner, through a window, as I was coming down!”

Before Louis Napoleon’s last departure from Paris, a railway carriage on the American plan was built specially for the journey; a huge vehicle, divided into large rooms for the imperial party and their household, provided with writing materials, books, a piano, a billiard-table for the aides-de-camp—in one word, all the “appliances and means to boot” which wealth and modern luxury could devise to wile away the ennu.

It appears by the report of the American Commissioner of Patents, that a patent was in September last issued to David Freed, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, for an “improvement in toilet furniture. The invention consists in attaching to a piece of furniture an apparatus by means of which pantaloons may be drawn off without stooping or sitting down.” The *New York Herald* thinks this is what may be called a lazy man’s luxury.

The *New York Inquirer*, describing an enormous cylinder for the new steamer Metropolis, says that the contractors, Messrs. Stillman and Allen, lately entertained in it a dining party of twenty-two people. After dinner the tables were removed, a passage-way planked at each end of the cylinder, a pony was harnessed into a high-topped buggy, and one by one the guests of the day were driven rapidly backwards and forwards through the iron circle, amid the cheers of the admiring spectators.

The Registrar-General and his assistants are of opinion that about 35,000 ladies who have entered themselves on the Census papers as between 20 and 40, really belong to the next age, 40 to 60; to which the body of delinquents are transferred in the calculations and tables accordingly. The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion very handsomely suggest, that those who made these misrepresentations may have done so “because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time, or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of the younger age,” but they are obliged to add, that it may have been “because they chose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit.”

The *New Quarterly Review* gives a curious instance of Anglo-Saxon energy:—“Not many months ago, at a dinner-table at Melton, a wealthy, but somewhat *blat* sportsman, was complaining of the contemptible character of all field-sports in England, as contrasted with those in countries where game of every kind was to be found worthy of the prowess of the assailant. ‘True enough,’ said a neighbour at his elbow, ‘true enough; there is no place in the world now left for sport but the Himalayas.’ ‘Say you so?’ replied the other. ‘The Himalayas! are they far off?’ I think I’ll try them.’ Ringing the bell, he desired his servant to pack up forthwith two double guns, a few rifles, an ample supply of lead and powder, and at five o’clock on the following afternoon he and his valet were steaming down Channel on their way to the aforesaid Himalayas!”

A Bristol paper has the following, which we commend to all who are interested in love-letters:—“Twenty-two years ago a marriage took place in this city, which from some cause or other was invalidated, and the parties separated. The lady went to India and married an officer, who subsequently rose to the rank of a general in the army, and on his death bequeathed to his widow a large fortune. The gentleman also married, and about a year since his wife, on discovering various old love-letters, &c., in his possession, proposed to burn them; but, fortunately, as will be seen, did not do so. In due course of time the first wife died, and left to him who had once been her husband no less than £20,000, stating that he would be able to prove his identity by the documents in his possession. The fortunate heir, who resides in this city, was soon found, and his claim duly established; and he has, we believe, received the legacy of his ‘first love,’ to the comfort and delight, we presume, of his ‘second.’”

The project of connecting, telegraphically, Great Britain with America is at the present moment seriously engaging the attention of scientific and commercial men. Daring engineers are sanguine of the practicability of laying a submarine cable directly across the Atlantic, from Galway to Cape Race, in Newfoundland. The chief question is, whether, if a line were laid, an electric current can be passed through three thousand miles of cables! Professor Faraday and others, whose opinions must be regarded as weighty, believe that it could not. And so (says the *Glasgow Commonwealth*) by far the larger proportion of scientific men favour the route to America *via* Scotland. “To escape the at present dubious ocean path,” says a well-informed writer in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, “it is proposed to carry the cable from the northernmost point of the Highlands of Scotland to Iceland, by way of the Orkney, Shetland, and Ferroe Islands—to lay it from Iceland across to the nearest point in Greenland, thence down the coast to Cape Farewell, where the cable would again take to the water, span Davis’ Straits, and make right away across Labrador and Upper Canada to Quebec. Here it would lock in with the North American meshwork of wires, which hold themselves out like an open hand for the European grasp. This plan seems quite feasible, for in no part

College, Cambridge, as Mr. Hunter states: at any rate, Bernard of Batcombe was, and he is included in old Fuller's list of the celebrated men of that college. But the work of Masters, to which reference is made, is a history and list of the members of *Corpus Christi* College, Cambridge; and thence are quoted accurately by Mr. Hunter the particulars relative to John Robinson. The error, then, is threefold—that Robinson was of the same College with Smith and Bernard,—that this College was *Christ's*,—and that *Masters'* list is of the Members of *Christ's*. Mr. Hunter has confounded two distinct Colleges, *Christ's* and *Corpus Christi*; a blunder which we should have thought impossible to an antiquarian, or to anyone with Masters' work and Mr. Ashton's biography of Robinson (to which he refers) before him.

Mr. Hunter then alludes to the statement in Dr. Young's "Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers," that John Robinson was of *Emmanuel* College; and adds that "what this very cautious writer states is not to be lightly controverted." To Dr. Young's authority we should, in most matters, show great deference; but he does not appear to have had means and opportunity of verifying this statement. We happen to have the particulars of a recent examination of the *Emmanuel* College register, and find that the only John Robinson near the period is recorded to have taken the degree of B.D., in 1607. We have not Dr. Young's work at hand, and do not know whether he gives this particular fact and date;—we have the impression that he does not, although Mr. Hunter attributes it to him: yet we may be mistaken. But one thing is certain, that John Robinson, the pastor of the Pilgrims, had already become a Separatist in 1607; and assuredly the University would not in those circumstances have conferred a theological degree on him, even had he been willing to seek and receive it, which we may well doubt. This date, then, seems to us fatal to the statement of Dr. Young; and we conclude, even more decidedly than Mr. Ashton, for the accuracy of Masters in stating that the John Robinson who belonged to that College from 1592 to 1598, was the party who "fled to Leyden and set up a congregation on the model of the Brownists," having been first, as he says, benefited in Norfolk, and subsequently prosecuted by the Ecclesiastical Courts.

There is much more interesting matter in this volume, which we should be glad to make use of; but we are persuaded we have already given to our readers our own impression, that it is a work which contributes more and more valuable materials to the early history of the founders of New Plymouth, than all that has been done for the subject since the writings of Governor Bradford himself. Mr. Hunter has placed all future historians of the religious struggles of his country, and, specially the historian of the Pilgrim Fathers, under the greatest obligations. It will be felt, too, by Congregationalists, to whom these "Collections" have a deep and peculiar interest, that they owe to his learned and faithful research a warm and appreciative gratitude.

It may be pleasant to some to know, that the Scrooby estate is now the property of Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., who contributes some noble "Preliminary Stanzas" to this volume, dated from Bawtry Hall.

Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Repository. July, 1864. London: Trübner and Co.

This is a good number; and will commend the Journal, at its present reduced and most reasonable price, to a large circle of readers. It opens with a valuable geographical article by Mr. Porter of Damascus (who is serving Sacred Geography very effectively), containing an account of an "Excursion from Damascus to Yabrid," a route never yet accurately described, and in part never traversed by "Frank" travellers. The author explored the central-eastern section of Anti-Lebanon, the north-eastern division of the plain of Damascus, and made a careful survey of the lakes east of Damascus. "The Citations of the Old Testament in the New," is a translation from Tholuck—deeply learned, thorough, and of remarkable value: it ought to be carefully studied again and again by expositors and preachers. "Did Paul Model his Language after that of Demosthenes?" is a question discussed with much learning and research, by Dr. Köster of Stade. The answer finally given is, "that he had read and was familiar with Demosthenes, and involuntarily appropriated many of his expressions:" and if the evidence be somewhat slender, and the conclusion somewhat uncertain, it will be admitted that Dr. Köster brings forward a number of very interesting and singular parallelisms. Prof. Austin Phelps, of Andover, furnishes a thoughtful and quickening essay on "The Power of Christian Character on the Redemption of the World." There is also a valuable paper on "Druidism," and other articles of merit.—In the "Literary Intelligence," under the head of Great Britain—a department, by the way, which must be written in this country, we think,—

there are some very alashing and rather curious critical judgments. Of Dr. Candlish's Examination of Mr. Maurice's Theological Essays, it is said:—

"He looks at the doctrines of the Bible with the spectacles of a one-sided theology. He does not understand Maurice's point of view. He is too objective for that. Maurice's Essays are in many things unsound and unscripural; Candlish's reply is narrow and dogmatic, and in many points unscripural too."

This is true, we think: but what of the following?—"Time will show."

"A series of the British Poets, annotated by Charles [sic] Bell, has recently commenced in monthly volumes. The editorship has not hitherto proved satisfactory; and the scheme will probably prove unsuccessful. A similar series, edited by Rev. George Gilfillan, is superior in all respects."

Part of this judgment, we are persuaded, is but an echo of the *Athenaeum*, and is founded on no personal examination; then, the prophecy is absurdly false; and the preference expressed is one that may very fairly be dissented from. Dr. Pye Smith's Theology, of which we shall speak our own opinion next week, is also *smashed*, as containing only "the old theology in the old dress," and as "behind the day." But Mr. Macmichael's new Greek Testament is the most cruelly slaughtered of all:—"The text is bad; the notes and prefaces worthless; the synopsis of the four gospels without value; and the chronological table undeserving of the name!" And with similar jolly coolness—sometimes doing justice, and sometimes not—other works are summarily disposed of.

Psalms and Hymns from Holy Scriptures; Selected and Arranged for Chanting. London: Ward and Co.

On Chanting; its Claims and Principles. By the Compilers of "Congregational Church Music," and "Psalms and Hymns for Chanting." London: Ward and Co.

These works are published by the promoters of the movement for improving Congregational music, in connexion with the Weigh-house Chapel, London. That on "Chanting," is a most admirably written and interesting little work. It is crowded with information, argument, and authority. It exhibits powerfully the claims, and explains simply and clearly the principles, of Chanting. The "Psalms and Hymns," is a new, enlarged, and revised edition of a former work. It contains a large part of the Book of Psalms, according to the Authorized Version, and fourteen Hymns from different places in the Old and New Testaments; together with three of the ancient hymns of the Church—the Benedicite, Te Deum, and Gloria in Excelsis. These are all arranged in parallels, and the point of division marked between the words to be used to the reciting note, and those to be sung to the remaining three or five notes. The Music consists of nine of the finest Chants in existence, by Tallis, Farrant, Battishill, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Blow, and others; one only, by Dr. Dupuis, being a Double Chant, the reasons for preferring the single Chant being explained in the work already noticed. The Music is most conveniently arranged on a folding cover at the commencement and end of the book; so that when either of the folds is opened, the music and the passage to be chanted lie side by side before the reader. There is a brief preface by Mr. Binney, and plain instructions for the use of the work by the compilers. These two publications are calculated greatly to assist and facilitate the introduction of the Chant into Congregational worship: they have our highest commendation, and we wish them the greatest success.

Select Portions of the Holy Scriptures, designed to be used in the Public Worship of the Sanctuary. Arranged for Chanting, by JOHN G. WIGG. Second Edition, with additions. London: Jarrold and Sons.

Mr. Wigg was one of the earliest promoters of the use of the Chant among Nonconformists, and did good service, within a limited sphere, by the first edition of this work. It contains sixty-six Psalms and other portions of Scripture arranged with more discrimination than marks some similar works; but it is not accompanied by Music, it being the object of the compiler to furnish a hand-book that may be used with any collection of Chants it may be thought proper to adopt. Rules for Chanting are prefixed. The work has our thorough sympathy and approval.

The Centenary Services of Bristol Tabernacle, held Nov. 25, 1863. London: Partridge, Oakey and Co.

The Congregational Church at Wrentham, in Suffolk: its History and Biographies. By JOHN BROWNE, B.A. London: Jarrold and Sons.

THE centenary anniversary of the erection and dedication of Bristol Tabernacle was appropriately celebrated, at the close of last year, by various interesting services. It is well known that the place was built and opened by George Whitefield; whose life and labours formed, therefore, the prominent topic in

these commemorations. The Rev. George Smith, of London, is the author of an interesting address on "The Times and Character of Whitefield"; the Rev. Henry Quick, of Taunton, of another on "The Results of Whitefield's Labours"; while the Rev. John Glanville presents a "Historical Sketch and Ministerial Memorials of Bristol Tabernacle," which is a piece of religious history worth reading and preserving. There is also a Sermon by the Rev. J. A. James, and an Address by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont. The volume will be lastingly valuable to the Bristol congregation, and others will find it a pleasing and instructive memorial of the great and devoted dead.

Mr. Browne's sketch of the history of the Wrentham Congregational Church, is one of those chapters of denominational history which such publications most usefully rescue from oblivion, and which cannot be too numerously accumulated when there is really anything individual or remarkable to record. The two closing chapters of this little work are of only local interest; and the first has been torn out of the copy sent to us—we know not why.

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THE author of this work states that he has for some years fulfilled the office of Physician to an extensive Lunatic Asylum, at West Malling, Kent; and has had much experience of mental disorders among private patients. To record the interesting phenomena he has observed, to bring their light to the illumination of some of the more obscure depths of pathology, and to suggest additional practical applications of the *ar medendi*, is the object of this treatise. Claiming nothing of novelty for his researches, or for the modes of practice he has adopted, he yet believes that his observations, reflections, experiences, and illustrative cases, will be serviceable to the members of his profession, and, perhaps, not without useful suggestiveness to general readers.

The literary and intellectual characteristics of the work are of a high order, but of the medical science it contains we can give only a lay opinion—which is, that great power of true perception and discrimination, and excellent practical sense and sound judgment, distinguish the author's views and recorded methods of treatment. There are many facts and hints on the causes, immediate and remote, of mental and nervous disorders, and on simple means of abating them, which contribute valuably to the proper understanding of that important subject, (propounded in a volume of the series entitled "Small Books on Great Subjects,")—*Man's power over himself to prevent or control Insanity.*

Continuation of the Union Tune Book: A Selection of Tunes and Chants, suitable for Use in Congregations and Sunday-schools. Arranged by J. I. COBBIN. London: Sunday-school Union.

THIS selection of Tunes and Chants is vastly in advance—both as to the character of the melodies and the agreeableness of the harmonies—of the "Union Tune Book," to which it furnishes a "continuation." By the aid of this publication, the "Union Tune Book" may, perhaps, retain its hold on congregations and schools; but it will still be a regret to us, that the Committee of the Sunday-school Union have not thought proper to revise their former work, as well as furnish an additional "collection of Tunes suited to the present times." We readily allow, that this "continuation" contains, as they say, "a variety of musical compositions well calculated to encourage pure and exalted devotion;" but it is not a complete and sufficient collection by itself, while the book it supplements is a very unsatisfactory one, quite unsuited to the improved taste and ability of our congregations in the present day. How then can we recommend the adoption of this book for congregational use?—seeing that it requires to be accompanied by some other, and that almost any other, worthy of accompanying it, would be found to be a substitute for it. Here are one hundred and twelve tunes, most of them beautiful and really congregational; but the best of them are already made familiar to the public by the "Psalmist" and the "People's Service of Song," whence they are extracted "by permission." These are, indeed, but a minority of the whole; yet they are the best part of the whole; and we recognize, besides, several melodies published in the "Psalmist," which are not here attributed to that work, inasmuch as the harmonies are new. Thirty-seven single and double Chants are appended, to meet the increasing popularity of the practice of Chanting in Congregational worship.

This tune-book, then, so far as music goes, is very well suited to the more educated and refined feeling of our own times; but its usefulness is greatly hindered by its being in itself incomplete, and supplementary to a book that must soon be banished in its present form.

The committee felt that they must do something; and that is commendable; but they have done the wrong thing; and that is a pity.

With the exception of a few cases of rather clumsy and inexpressive adaptation of words to the tunes, Mr. Cobbin deserves commendation for the good judgment with which he has executed the work committed to him.

Literary Miscellany.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The heir of Napoleon the First is Emperor of France. The people, almost unanimously, have called him to the throne. They were indignant at being defrauded by their representatives, and, fond of any clever trick, were amused at seeing them scattered. The French revolution is at last complete. Let the virtue of Napoleon the Third be but equal to his sagacity, and Europe may then expect more blessings at his hand than ever she experienced miseries from his uncle. This is much, very much indeed; and what is there which can induce us to hope it? What is there? His interest; the prime mover of men and nations. There is one palace on earth in which the hungry courtier is less attentively listened to than the man of calm reflection. In that palace my distant voice may perhaps be heard; it is the only one I am desirous it should enter. Confident is my hope and my belief that the wisest, and, since his accession, the most consistent, of rulers will open a newer and wider and more indestructible road to his ambition. He may acquire a far more glorious name in history than the proudest and mightiest of his predecessors; his title may be the *Napoleon of Peace*. Unfriendly as I confess I have always felt toward the Emperor of France, because of his treacherous invasion of the Roman Republic, yet, long before that time, and ever since, I saw clearly, although not to the bottom, his deep sagacity. Firmly do I believe that a statesman of equal ability is nowhere in existence. Surely he, who has almost attained the glory of a Cromwell, will never condescend to be little better than a Richelieu. He has avoided, and will continue to avoid, the errors of his uncle. The one might have broken up the Russian empire; the other will.—*Letters of an American. Edited by Walter Savage Landor.*

VEGETARIANISM AND CONSUMPTION.—The use of no particular food has been found uniformly to correspond with its development. Herbivorous animals are certainly more affected with tubercular diseases than carnivorous. It is a fact, also, that butchers, who use much animal food, are seldom consumptive, and truth compels me to say, that in a few cases I could distinctly connect the development of consumption with a prolonged experiment of vegetarian diet. Unless well managed, and in very robust constitutions, vegetarianism tends to produce an excess of the albuminous element of the blood and a deficiency of its fibrine, iron, and red particles, imparting a paleness and flabbiness to the tissues, a general delicacy of look, and a want of stamina and power of energetic endurance. This is a state of matters assuredly verging on the pathological condition of the fluids characterizing the scrofulous constitution. Hence the necessity for caution in vegetarian experiments. Let me not be misunderstood as unconditionally deprecating vegetarianism. There is much good in it; but it is as capable of as great abuses, quite, as an unmodified diet. Having experimented carefully on myself for two years on vegetarian diet, I consider myself qualified to give counsel on the subject. It will not do for all healthy people, nor as an indiscriminate recommendation to invalids. In the hands of a physician it is a potent auxiliary of his art. But there is a time to eat animal food! The grand questions are the measures and proportions of it—when to stop and when to recommence, and how far to go.—*The Water-Cure in Consumption and Scrofula, by Dr. Balbani.*

SOCIAL LIFE AT THE CLOSE OF LAST CENTURY.—“The Dissenters of that age, or some of them, might have more zeal, but had even less of learning. In some cases we find their deficiencies acknowledged by themselves. Here is one entry from the Minutes of the Methodist Conference, in May, 1766. ‘Do not our people in general talk too much and read too little? They do.’ To the neglect of education in that age we may also in part ascribe the prevalence of drinking and gaming. It is remarkable how widely the former extended, notwithstanding the high prices of wine. Swift notes in his account-book, that going with a friend to a London tavern, they paid sixteen shillings for two bottles of ‘Portugal and Florence.’ Instances of gross intemperance were certainly in that age not rare. Lord Eldon assured me that he had seen at Oxford a Doctor of Divinity whom he knew, so far the worse for a convivial entertainment, that he was unable to walk home without leaning for support with his hand upon the walls; but having, by some accident, staggered to the rotunda of the Bodleian Library, which was not as yet protected by a railing, he continued to go round and round, wondering at the unwonted length of the street, but still revolving, and supposing he went straight, until some friend—perhaps the future Chancellor himself—relieved him from his embarrassment, and sent him on his way. Even where there might be no positive excess, the best company of that day would devote a long time to the circulation of the bottle. In Scotland, where habits of hard drinking were still far more rife than in England, the principal landed gentlemen, some eighty years ago, dined for the most part at four o’clock, and did not quit the dining-room nor rejoin the ladies till ten or eleven. Sometimes, as among the Edinburgh magnates, there might be a flow of bright conviviality

and wit, but in most cases nothing could be duller than these toppers. There is named a Lowland gentleman of large estate, and well remembered in Whig circles, who used to say that, as he thought, ‘the great bane of all society is conversation!’—*Lord Mahon’s History of England, Vol. 7.*

PICTURES BY THE OLD MASTERS.—Mrs. B. says that to-morrow morning we shall go out to see the Dulwich Gallery, a fine collection of paintings by the old masters. Now, I confess unto you that I have great suspicions of these old masters. Why, I wish to know, should none but old masters be thought anything of? Is not nature ever springing, ever new? Is it not fair to conclude, that all the mechanical assistants of painting are improved with the advance of society, as much as of all arts? May not the magical tints, which are said to be a secret with the old masters, be the effect of time in part? or may not modern artists have their secrets, as well, for future ages to study and admire? Then, besides, how are we to know that our admiration of old masters is genuine, since we can bring our taste to anything, if we only know we must, and try long enough? People never like olives the first time they eat them. In fact, I must confess, I have some partialities towards young masters, and a sort of suspicion that we are passing over better paintings at our side, to get at those which, though the best of their day, are not so good as the best of ours. I certainly do not worship the old English poets. With the exception of Milton and Shakspeare, there is more poetry in the works of the writers of the last fifty years than in all the rest together. Well, these are my surmises for the present; but one thing I am determined—as my admiration is nothing to anybody but myself, I will keep some likes and dislikes of my own, and will not get into any raptures that do not arise of themselves. I am entirely willing to be conquered by any picture that has the power. I will be non-resistant, but that is all.—May 5. Well, we saw the Dulwich Gallery; five rooms filled with old masters, Murillos, Claudes, Reubens, Salvator Rosa, Titians, Cuype, Vandykes, and all the rest of them; probably not the best specimens of any one of them, but good enough to begin with. O and I took different courses. I said to him, ‘Now choose nine pictures simply by your eye, and see how far its untaught guidance will bring you within the canons of criticism.’ When he had gone through all the rooms and marked his pictures, we found he had selected two by Reubens, two by Vandyke, one by Salvator Rosa, three by Murillo, and one by Titian. Pretty successful that, was it not, for a first essay? We then took the catalogue, and selected all the pictures of each artist one after another, in order to get an idea of the style of each. I had a great curiosity to see Claude Lorraine’s, remembering the poetical things that had been said and sung of him. I thought I would see if I could distinguish them by my eye without looking at the catalogue. I found I could do so. I knew them by a certain misty quality in the atmosphere. I was disappointed in them very much. Certainly they were good paintings; I had nothing to object to them, but I profanely thought I had seen pictures by modern landscape painters as far excelling them as a brilliant morning excels a cool, gray day. Very likely the fault was all in me, but I could not help it; so I tried the Murillos. There was a Virgin and Child, with clouds around them. The virgin was a very pretty girl, such as you may see by the dozen in any boarding-school, and the child was a pretty child: Call it the young mother and son, and it is a very pretty picture; but call it Mary and the Infant Jesus, and it is an utter failure. Not such was the Jewish princess, the inspired poetess and priestess, the chosen of God among all women.—*Mrs. Stowe’s Sunday Memories of Foreign Lands.*

Gleanings.

Miss Buck, of Leicester, is preaching among the Primitive Methodists.

The Scotsman contends that the closing of public-houses on Sundays has effected no diminution of Sunday drunkenness.

There is in existence a piece of Egyptian darning, unfinished, and with the wooden needle stuck in it, began before Abraham was born, it is thought, and not finished yet.

At the close of last year our statute-book, commencing our enumeration from the 9th Henry III, contained 16,579 public general acts, 9,285 local and personal acts, and 14,288 private acts.

An excellent set of somebody to Fontenelle, on the latter saying that he flattered himself he had a good heart:—“Yes, my dear Fontenelle, you have as good a heart as can be made out of brains.”—*Memoirs of Moore.*

The glass of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, when illuminated by the sun, may be distinctly seen by a person with ordinary eyesight from the fields adjoining the National School-house at Billericay, a distance of at least twenty-six miles.

A German Prince, in a dream, seeing three rats—one fat, the other lean, and the third blind—sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy, and demanded an explanation. “The fat rat,” said the sorceress, “is your Prince minister, the lean rat your people, and the blind rat yourself.”

Mrs. Nicholas, an American lady, says that “the drinks” are now called “leg stretchers” in her state. It is an every-day occurrence for some passengers in the stage-coaches—while the latter are waiting at hotels for the mails—to say, “I guess I’ll get out and stretch my legs,” which always ends in their having a drink somewhere in the hotel.

A “Blackguards’ Portrait Gallery” is in the course of formation at Glasgow, it being the intention of the chief constable to daguerreotype all the principal thieves

and desperadoes of both sexes with whom the city is infested. It is thought that such a collection, when complete, will freshen the recollection of plundered people, and materially forward the ends of justice.

An Irish bricklayer was one day brought to the Edinburgh Infirmary severely injured by a fall from a house-top. The medical man in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident occurred. “Two o’clock, yer honour,” was the reply. On being asked how he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered, “Because I saw the people at dinner, through a window, as I was coming down!”

Before Louis Napoleon’s last departure from Paris, a railway carriage on the American plan was built specially for the journey; a huge vehicle, divided into large rooms for the imperial party and their household, provided with writing materials, books, a piano, a billiard-table for the aides-de-camp—in one word, all the “appliances and means to boot” which wealth and modern luxury could devise to wile away the ennu.

It appears by the report of the American Commissioner of Patents, that a patent was in September last issued to David Freed, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, for an “improvement in toilet furniture. The invention consists in attaching to a piece of furniture an apparatus by means of which pantaloons may be drawn off without stooping or sitting down.” The *New York Herald* thinks this is what may be called a lazy man’s luxury.

The *New York Inquirer*, describing an enormous cylinder for the new steamer Metropolis, says that the contractors, Messrs. Stillman and Allen, lately entertained in it a dining party of twenty-two people. After dinner the tables were removed, a passage-way planked at each end of the cylinder, a pony was harnessed into a high-topped buggy, and one by one the guests of the day were driven rapidly backwards and forwards through the iron circle, amid the cheers of the admiring spectators.

The Registrar-General and his assistants are of opinion that about 35,000 ladies who have entered themselves on the Census papers as between 20 and 40, really belong to the next age, 40 to 60; to which the body of delinquents are transferred in the calculations and tables accordingly. The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion very handsomely suggest, that those who made these misrepresentations may have done so “because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time, or because their imaginations still lingered over the hours of the younger age,” but they are obliged to add, that it may have been “because they chose foolishly to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit.”

The *New Quarterly Review* gives a curious instance of Anglo-Saxon energy:—“Not many months ago, at a dinner-table at Melton, a wealthy, but somewhat *Moss* sportsman, was complaining of the contemptible character of all field-sports in England, as contrasted with those in countries where game of every kind was to be found worthy of the prowess of the assailant. ‘True enough,’ said a neighbour at his elbow, ‘true enough; there is no place in the world now left for sport but the Himalayas.’ ‘Say you so?’ replied the other. ‘The Himalayas! are they so far off?’ I think I’ll try them.’ Ringing the bell, he desired his servant to pack up forthwith two double guns, a few rifles, an ample supply of lead and powder, and at five o’clock on the following afternoon he and his valet were steaming down Channel on their way to the aforesaid Himalayas!”

A Bristol paper has the following, which we commend to all who are interested in love-letters:—“Twenty-two years ago a marriage took place in this city, which from some cause or other was invalidated, and the parties separated. The lady went to India and married an officer, who subsequently rose to the rank of a general in the army, and on his death bequeathed to his widow a large fortune. The gentleman also married, and about a year since his wife, on discovering various old love-letters, &c., in his possession, proposed to burn them; but, fortunately, as will be seen, did not do so. In due course of time the first wife died, and left to him who had once been her husband no less than £20,000, stating that he would be able to prove his identity by the documents in his possession. The fortunate heir, who resides in this city, was soon found, and his claim duly established; and he has, we believe, received the legacy of his ‘first love,’ to the comfort and delight, we presume, of his ‘second.’”

The project of connecting, telegraphically, Great Britain with America is at the present moment seriously engaging the attention of scientific and commercial men. Daring engineers are sanguine of the practicability of laying a submarine cable directly across the Atlantic, from Galway to Cape Race, in Newfoundland. The chief question is, whether, if a line were laid, an electric current can be passed through three thousand miles of cables! Professor Faraday and others, whose opinions must be regarded as weighty, believe that it could not. And so (says the *Glasgow Commonwealth*), by far the larger proportion of scientific men favour the route to America *via* Scotland. “To escape the at present dubious ocean path,” says a well-informed writer in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*, “it is proposed to carry the cable from the northernmost point of the Highlands of Scotland to Iceland, by way of the Orkney, Shetland, and Ferroe Islands—to lay it from Iceland across to the nearest point in Greenland, thence down the coast to Cape Farewell, where the cable would again take to the water, span Davis’ Straits, and make right away across Labrador and Upper Canada to Quebec. Here it would lock in with the North American meshwork of wires, which hold themselves out like an open hand for the European grasp. This plan seems quite feasible, for in no part

of the journey would the cable require to be more than 900 miles long; and as it seems pretty certain that a sand bank extends, with good soundings, all the way to Cape Farewell, there would be little difficulty in mooring the cable to a level and soft bottom. The only obstacle that we see is the strong partiality of the Equimaux for old iron. The mere expense of making and laying the cable would not be much more than double that of building the new Westminster Bridge across the Thames."

BIRTHS.

July 31st, at 28, Abchurch-lane, Glasgow, Mrs. WILLIAM LOGAN, of a son.
August 1st, at Sydenham, the wife of S. LAINE, Esq., M.P., of a son.
August 2nd, in Tilney-street, the Viscountess NEWARK, of a son.
August 2nd, at St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Mrs. ALFRED TOWN, of a daughter.
August 7th, at New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Mrs. JAMES PRICE, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 25th, at Genoa, Count ADRIEN DE REVEL, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Sardinia at the Court of Vienna, and formerly at the British Court, to EMILY DE VIEZ, widow of the Chevalier WILLIAM DE VIEZ, and daughter of the late Basil Mostagh, Esq., Q.C.
August 1st, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Henry Watts, of University College, London, and of the Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, to SOPHIE, second daughter of M. HENRI HANNAH, of Mulhouse (Rant Rhin), and grand-daughter of Mr. HANNAH, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
August 1st, at Richmond, Yorkshire, by the Rev. A. Headlam, T. E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P., for Newcastle-on-Tyne, to ELLEN FERNIVAL, eldest daughter of the late Major VAN STRAUBER, R.A., of Eastfield-house.

August 2nd, at the Independent Chapel, Oldham-road, Manchester, by the Rev. James Bidell, Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, of Harpurhey, to CAROLINE, fourth daughter of Mr. ROBERT WALKER, painter, Manchester.

August 2nd, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. S. T. Porter, of Glasgow, THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., of Holloway, to Miss PORTER, of Highgate.

August 2nd, at Brunswick-square Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. H. Godwin, of New College, Mr. JOSEPH GODWIN, of Cotham, to SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of HENRY VALLANCE, Esq., of Portland-square, Bristol.

August 2nd, at Chevening, the seat of Earl Stanhope (the father of the bride), Lord HARRY VANE, M.P., to the Lady DALMEIDA.

August 2nd, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Mr. RICHARD HIGGINS, to HELEN, widow of the late Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS.

August 2nd, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., MARY EDWY to THOMAS COOPER, of H. N. Customs, Liverpool.

August 2nd, at the Old Meeting, Warr, by the Rev. R. Richards, Mr. JOSEPH PRYOR to Miss ANN THOMPSON, both of Huddersfield.

August 2nd, at the Baptist Chapel, Warr, by the Rev. J. J. PRYOR, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERS, accountant, Bristol, to Miss PRYOR, of Warr.

August 2nd, at the Congregational Chapel, Market-Drayton, Salop, by the Rev. D. W. Evans, the Rev. ANNE HARRIS, of Kilsnash, Maine, East-dale, County of Antrim, to SARAH ANN COLLINGS CHAMBERLEY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLEY, of Glasgow.

August 2nd, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London, by the Rev. J. J. Toogood, rector, Mr. GEORGE J. S. MARY, chemist, to ELIZABETH EMILY, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, of the City of London.

August 2nd, at the Independent Chapel, Old, by the Rev. J. J. Toogood, Mr. JOHN WATTS, grocer, Warr, to Miss CHAPMAN, third daughter of Mr. JOHN WATTS, of Orton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

July 26th, at Nice, in the 67th year of her age, MARY SAMUEL, the wife of VINCENT NOVELLO, Esq.

July 30th, at Buxton, deeply regretted, the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS JAMES NOEL, rector of Teston and Nettleshead, county Kent, aged 61.

July 30th, after a few days' illness, WARREN, eldest son of WARREN S. HALE, Esq., of Queen-street, City, and Hampstead.

July 30th, aged 21, WILLIAM, the only son of the Rev. WILLIAM WALL, of Percy Chapel.

July 30th, at Caledonia House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, JANE, wife of the Rev. R. FERGUSON, LL.D.

July 31st, MARY, the affectionate and beloved wife of Mr. WILLIAM JONES, coachbuilder, Above Bar, Southampton, in the 56th year of her age.

July 31st, at Manor House, Caterham, Surrey, HENRY AGLIOWBY AGLIOWBY, Esq., of Naunery, in the county of Cumberland, M.P. for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the 66th year of his age.

July 31st, Mr. W. HOLLAND, of Blackheath-road, Greenwich, for many years an active member of the London Inebriety Society, and Deacon of the Baptist Church, Lewisham-road, Greenwich.
August 1st, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, and in his 61st year, KENNETH MURCHISON, Esq., formerly Governor of Penang and Singapore, and only surviving brother of Sir ROBERT L. MURCHISON.

August 2nd, at Brighton, Mrs. SARAH LUND, aged 65, widow of the late CHRISTOPHER LUND, of 72, Newgate-street, City.

August 4th, at Woodbourne, near Belfast, MARY, the wife of EDWARD CHARLEY, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late ANDREW CALDERWOOD, Esq., of Woodford Hall, Essex.

August 5th, at his residence, 1, Union-place, New Kent-road, after a few days' illness, the Rev. THOMAS CHAFFET, aged 73.

August 6th, at the house of his brother, 7, Torrington-avenue, Camden-road Villas, London, WILLIAM KEELING, Esq., solicitor, of Newport, Salop.

August 6th, the Rev. SAMUEL WELLS KILPIN, of Reading, aged 81 years. This talented and earnest minister entered on his first pastoral charge about four years since at Trinity Chapel, Reading. His loss is felt to be a heavy trial, and a warm sympathy is extended to his youthful widow and two fatherless babes.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

On Thursday Consols were done at 92, when, without any rumours to that effect having been circulated, the Bank of England rate of discount was put down $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which at once rallied the prices to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is thought that the Directors have been premature in their decision to reduce the rate of discount. On Friday there was a further advance, which was maintained on Saturday—the prospect of improved weather and of an attack on Sebastopol giving greater buoyancy to the Funds. On Monday the market was firm, though inactive. To-day there has been an active demand for money, which brought a good deal of stock into the market. The opening prices were not maintained. Consols have been operated in from 93 to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for account, and are now 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 for time. Reduced were dealt in from 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; the Three and a Quarter per Cents, from 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was a bargain in the New Two and a Half per Cents, at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bank Stock is lower, at 200. Exchequer Bills and Bonds are quiet, without alteration in price. The third instalment of £500,000 on the last two millions of Exchequer Bonds fell due to-day.

Foreign Securities are all well supported, especially Spanish and Peruvian Stocks. The business has comprised Brazilian Five per Cent Bonds at 104; Four and a Half per Cent, ditto at 93; Equator Bonds at 34; Grenada Bonds at 17; Peruvian 4 per Cents at 69; Spanish Deferred, 194; and the Committee's Unfunded Certificates at 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Railway Share Market is quiet, with a fair amount of business, and but slight fluctuations in price, the only material feature being a fall of more than 2 per cent. in the Great Northern A Stock. Lancashire and Yorkshire was dealt in at 69. Brightons at 107 to 108. Great Western at 77 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Western, 106 to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Western, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands, 68. South Wales, 38. Caledonians, 64. York and North Midland, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. Northern of France is higher, at 33. Great Western of Canada Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Zealand Danish Railway, 520 paid, 15.

English and Scottish Australian Bank was higher, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; but Union of Australia declined 30s. The London Joint Stock Bank Shares are firmly held. Victoria Dock Shares were at 15s. dis. Australian Agricultural Company's Shares, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace Shares, 51 dis. Peel Rivers, 51 dis. Van Diemen's Land Company's Shares were firmer, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British Australian Land, 5s. dis. Scottish Australian, 2s. 6d. lower.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July present very satisfactory results. The declared value of our exports shows an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year of £384,908, although upon that occasion the improvement was unusually large. The chief augmentation has again been in metals, owing to the universal demand for iron, but cotton and woollen manufactures are also on the favourable side. The other items, with the exception of hardware and cutlery, which likewise figure for a large total, call for no particular remark, but indicate a sound condition of trade in almost all departments. The only articles which show a falling off of the month's importance are linen manufactures.

The accounts of manufacturing towns for the past week show a general improvement in the state of business, and in some cases a considerable amount of business has been done, especially in the home counties. The accounts from New York, extending to the 20th of July, show a general improvement in the state of business, and in some cases a considerable amount of business has been done, especially in the home counties. The accounts from New York, extending to the 20th of July, show a general improvement in the state of business, and in some cases a considerable amount of business has been done, especially in the home counties.

is very recent. Some are extremely active, but a larger proportion are dull, and the pauper returns are therefore less favourable than at this time last year. At Nottingham there has been nothing new. The Australian and Home orders are good, and confidence is well maintained. In the woollen districts a decided improvement is apparent, and the transactions have been larger than for some time past. During the week some failures have occurred at Manchester and elsewhere, but entirely of a minor character, except that of the hardware house of Henry Rogers and Sons, of Wolverhampton, who still, however, carry on their business, and whose difficulties are expected to be only temporary.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satdy.	Monday.	Tuesd.
3 per Ct. Consols	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	233	233	233	233	233	233
Bank Stock	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	211
Exchequer Bills	—	3 pm	—	3 pm	—	3 pm
India Bonds	—	3 pm	—	3 pm	—	4 pm
Long Annuities	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10-16	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£ 26,771,780	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	£ 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	£ 13,771,780
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,771,780		£26,771,780

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£ —
Reserve	£ 2,335,739	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	£ 11,775,383
Public Deposits	£ 2,302,261	Other Securities	£ 13,610,093
Other Deposits	£ 11,124,260	Notes	£ 6,257,060
Seven Day and other Bills	£ 1,039,720	Gold and Silver Coin	£ 712,544
	£23,335,080		£23,335,080

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 3rd day of August, 1854.

Friday, August 4th, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Presbyterian Chapel, Wigan.
Wesleyan Chapel, Fainsfield, Nottinghamshire.

BANKRUPTS.

ALDRIDGE, J. W., Witham, Essex, corn merchant, August 15, September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Chelmsford; and Messrs. Banks and Stevens, Witham, Essex.

WILLIAMS, J., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, London, August 17, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Williams and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane, London.

BOYD, T., 20, Abchurch-lane, J. E., Oulton-street, City, merchants, August 15, September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane.

SULLIVAN, W. W., 20, Abchurch-lane, August 15, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Williams and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane.

CALLAGHAN, N. J., Norfolk-street, Strand, Jeweller, August 17, September 7; solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-Circus.

CALLAGHAN, J., Norfolk-street, Strand, Jeweller, August 18, September 7; solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-Circus.

FISHER, C., and COLLYER, J., Southampton, ship planters, August 14, September 8; solicitors, Messrs. Tippetts and Son, 20, Abchurch-lane.

HAMMOND, S., 20, Abchurch-lane, August 23, September 25; solicitors, Messrs. Williams and Co., 20, Abchurch-lane.

HOWARD, J., Norwich, butcher, August 15, September 19; solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

MACKAY, J. H., 20, Abchurch-lane, City, merchant, August 17, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

MASON, R., Manchester, stationer, August 16, September 6; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

MILLIGAN, J., Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper, August 15, September 5; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

OSTER, J. H., Halifax, Yorkshire, painter, August 21, September 22; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

WILLIAMS, J., Plymouth, dealer in Berlin wools, July 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.
BOLFE, B., and MOORE, B. A., Backville-street, Piccadilly, tailors, second div. of 2s., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

HUTCHINSON, T., Park-street, Westminster; Great Grimby, Lincolnshire; and Andon, Yorkshire, railway contractors, first div. of a 6d., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

ASHLEY, T., Coleman-street, Canterbury, licensed victualler, first div. of 7s. 6d., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

WHITFIELD, G., Fleet-street, City, and Boyle-street, Burlington, printer, fourth div. of 1s., August 9, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Edwards's, Bank-lane.

BRADY, H., 20, Abchurch-lane, first div. of 2s. 1d., August 9, at Mr. Lewis's, 20, Abchurch-lane.

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DUTY OFF TEA!

THE Reduction of the Tea-duty, and the easy state of the Tea Market, enable PHILLIPS and COMPANY to sell

STRONG BLACK TEA	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	RICH SOUCHONG TEA	3s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 6d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, of extraordinary quality and strength	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	.....	4s. 0d.	.....	.....
STRONG GREEN TEA	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	.....	.....	.....	.....
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA	2s. 6d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	BEST MOYUNE GUNPOWDER	4s. 8d.	.....	.....
THE BEST PEARL GUNPOWDER, very choice	5s. 0d.	.....	.....	PRIME COFFEE	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.
GOOD COFFEE	11d.	11½d.	1s.	The BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES	1s. 4d.	.....	.....
THE BEST MOCHA, and .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to an Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application. SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

Markets.

MARK LANE, Monday, 7th August, 1854.

The quantity of English wheat at market this morning was very trifling, and the unsettled state of the weather in the past week, and consequent rise of prices in the country markets, caused our millers to pay 3s. to 4s. per qr. more to day than on Monday last; in foreign wheat there was hardly so much doing as on Friday, but holders would not sell excepting at a small advance. American flour was 1s. to 2s. per barrel higher; but the demand not active at these rates. Beans rather dearer. In peas little doing. Barley slow sale and offering lower. We had a moderate arrival of oats, and good corn in better demand and 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last. A few samples of new rapeseed sold at £28 to £29 per last, the quality fine. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.	FOREIGN.
Wheat—	Wheat—
Essex and Kent, Red 62 to 70	Dantzic 68 to 76
Ditto White 68 74	Konigsberg, Red 64 72
Linc., Norfolk, & 64 72	Pomeranian, Red 66 72
Yorkshire Red 74 84	Rostock 66 72
Northumb. & Scotch 74 84	Danish & Holstein 64 68
Rye 64 72	East Friesland 62 64
Barley malt (new) 32 34	Petersburg 50 58
Distilling 32 34	Riga and Archangel 44 46
Malt (pale) 60 70	Polish Odessa 52 58
Beans, Masagan. 38 46	Marianopol. 62 66
Ticks 40 42	Taganrog 50 52
Harrow 42 44	Egyptian 36 38
Pigeon 35 36	American (U.S.) 66 72
Peas, White 44 46	Barley Pomeranian 30 32
Grey 36 38	Konigsberg 32 34
Maple 36 38	Danish 30 32
Boilers 46 48	East Friesland 28 30
Tares (English) 38 40	Egyptian 24 26
Foreign 38 40	Odessa 25 26
Oats (English feed) 26 28	Beans—
Flour, town made, per 112lbs. 42 60	Horse 38 42
Sack, of 280 lbs. 42 60	Pigeon 42 44
Linseed, English 58 60	Egyptian 42 44
Baltic 60 62	Peas, White 42 44
Black Sea 62 64	Oats—
Hempseed 36 40	Dutch 23 28
Canaryseed 54 56	Jahde 22 28
Cloverseed per cwt. of 112lbs. English 48 52	Danish 22 28
German 50 52	Danish yellow feed 25 29
French 40 44	Swedish 25 29
American 40 42	Petersburg 26 27
Linseed Cakes £13 10 to £14	New York 30 34
Rape Cake £5 10 to £6 per ton	Spanish per sack 50 52
Rapeseed £29 to £30 per last	Caraway Seed 32 34

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 7.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were moderate as to number, and there was a material falling off in their general weight and condition. The attendance of buyers being good, the beef trade ruled brisk, at fully Friday's advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The general top price for beef was 5s. per 8lbs.; but a few very superior Scots were sold, by weight, at 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,950 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 50 horned and polled Scots. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep, but at least two-thirds of them were in very middling condition. The prime sheep were, therefore, in good request at full current prices. Otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state, yet prices were fairly supported. Prime lambs were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior breeds met a slow sale at Friday's decline. The show of calves was again extensive; nevertheless, the real trade was steady, and prices had an upward tendency. Pigs—the supply of which was but moderate—sold on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

Coarse and inferior	Prime coarse wool-
Beasts 3 6 3 8	led Sheep 4 2 4 8
Second quality do. 3 10 4 2	Prime South Down 4 10 5 0
Prime large Oxen 4 4 4 8	Sheep 4 10 5 0
Prime Scots, &c. 4 10 5 0	Large coarse Calves 3 4 4 2
Coarse and inferior	Prime small do. 4 4 5 0
Sheep 3 6 3 8	Large Hogs 3 0 4 2
Second quality do. 3 10 4 0	Neat small Porks 4 4 4 8

Lambs 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 7.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were moderately good for the time of year. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal moved off steadily at very full prices; otherwise the demand was tolerably firm, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	Small Pork
3 4 3 6	4 2 4 8
Middling do. 3 8 3 10	Inferior Mutton 3 6 3 8
Prime large do. 4 0 4 2	Middling do. 3 10 4 2
Do. small do. 4 4 4 6	Prime do. 4 4 4 8
Large Pork 3 4 4 0	Veal 3 2 4 8

Lambs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 7.—Last week's imports of potatoes into London was only six casks from Limerick, and twenty-five baskets from Rotterdam. The supplies of English have become less extensive, whilst the demand is rather active, and prices have an upward tendency. Present rates vary from 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

SEEDS, Monday.—Owing to the unsettled weather of the past week, our market for new seeds ruled firmer this morning; but supplies not yet being fully to hand, prices are for the most part nominal. New Rapeseed comes slowly to hand, and is fully as dear. Canaryseed remains a very heavy sale. New Seeds are coming to hand in good condition. New Rape is selling at £26 10s. to £30 per last. Canary is very dull, at barely the late decline. Black Sea Linseed is dull, at 60s. to 62s.; first St. Petersburg, 58s. to 59s.; East India, 60s. to 62s. per quarter. The imports to this period are 104,445 quarters, against 102,796 quarters in 1853. Rape is scarce, and East India is worth 56s. to 57s.; fine German, 60s. Imports 40,680 quarters, against 40,121 last year.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—A slight increase in the demand for Irish Butter occurred towards the end of last week, induced by a decline of 2s. on all kinds; the transactions, however, were on a limited scale, and the appearances at the close of the market indicated the probability of lower rates. Dutch, of best quality, and also French, met free buyers at 2s. advance; for other kinds there was a slow sale, and no change in value. Bacon—Prime Irish and Hambro' sides of mild cure were scarce and wanted, and prices 1s. to 2s. dearer. Stale and hard salted were saleable at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. Of American sides and middles nothing new to report. Hams not so much sought after. Lard dull.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland per cwt.	59 to 92	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel 94 98		Cheddar 68 80	
Dorset 100 104		Double Gloucester 60 70	
Carlow 60 70		Single do 60 70	
Waterford 60 70		York Hams (new) 76 84	
Cork (new) 84 94		Westmoreland, do. 72 82	
Limerick (old) 60 70		Irish do 66 76	
Sligo 60 70		Wiltshire Bacon (green) 74 76	
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 13s. 0d.		Waterford 60 70	

TALLOW, Monday, August 7.—Our market continues steady, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 67s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 68s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 66s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 6d. per 5lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	35,380	32,541	41,303	15,258	25,987
Price of Y.C.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.
Delivery last week	1,373	1,434	1,308	1,661	946
Ditto from 1st June	11,493	13,052	9,345	12,917	9,332
Arrival last week	1,391	219	138	1,247	1,315
Ditto from 1st June	11,339	9,069	10,100	8,860	7,619
Price of Town	38s. 0d. 39s. 6d.	39s. 6d. 40s. 0d.	39s. 6d. 40s. 0d.	39s. 6d. 40s. 0d.	39s. 6d. 40s. 0d.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheatens Bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COALS, Monday.—A general advance on all coals, and a general sale. Stewart's, 22s.; Hartlepool, 22s.; Russell's, 22s.; 20s. 9d.; Rainton, 21s.; Garforth, 20s.; Eden Main, 21s. 3d.; Northumberland, 19s.; Rugin Grange, 21s. 3d.; Hutton's, 19s.; 21s.; Rishmond, 21s.; Hartley's, 18s.; Wylam, 19s.; Tanfield, 16s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 20s.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 29.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3 to 0 2 ½
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 2 ½ to 0 3
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 3 to 0 3 ½
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 3 ½ to 0 4
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4 ½
Horse Hides	6 6 to 0 0 each.
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0
Ditto, full	6 0 to 0 0
Lambs	2 3 to 3 5
Shearings	1 8 to 2 3

Hops, Bournemouth, August 7.—The accounts received from the hop plantations this morning, on the whole, are considered to be rather more favourable, and the duty is estimated at £25,000; still the plant is in a very precarious state, and, with unfavourable weather for the next six weeks, it is thought, may not produce half that amount. The market is firm, and foreign hops in bond bring from 25s. to 30s. per cwt. advance on late prices.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, August 7.—The market closed with firmness, and the prices of American sorts were tight; all other kinds without change. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales, comprising 500 Persian and Maranham, at 6½d. to 7½d.; 200 Bahia, at 6½d. to 6½d.; 600 Egyptian, at 5½d. to 6½d.; 2,000 Surat, at 3½d. to 4d.; 200 Sea Islands, at 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; 1,500 on speculation, and 1,000 for export.

WOOL, CRY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 6,120 bales; of which 1,350 were from Sydney, 1,294 from South Australia, 959 from Van Dieman's Land, 811 from Port Phillip, 750 from the Cape of Good Hope, 713 from Bombay, and the rest from Buenos Ayres, &c. The public sales have been progressing well; and for some of the Australian Agricultural and Peel River Company's wools, very high prices were obtained. There has been more disposition shown to purchase most kinds of English wool, but the prices demanded by holders not being in accordance with the views of the staplers, the amount of business doing has not been extensive. The stock is now good; yet, as the colonial wool sales are still progressing satisfactorily, and as money has become cheaper, a large business is looked forward to.

Down tags	Half-breds	Ewes clothing	Kent Fleeces	Combings Skins	Flannel Wool	Blanket Wool	Leicester Fleeces
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Advertisements.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

—The distinctive features of this Association are—That all Education should be religious, but, at the same time, so free from Sectarian influence as to secure the sympathy and co-operation of all denominations of Evangelical Christians; and that the State, being incompetent to give such an Education to the people, should not interfere in the matter, but leave it entirely to Voluntary effort.

THE COMMITTEE having obtained ELIGIBLE APPOINTMENTS for those Pupils who have recently completed their course of study, have now a few VACANCIES in their Normal School for YOUNG MEN desirous of qualifying themselves for SCHOOLMASTERS.

The term of instruction is Twelve months; and the Course comprises, in addition to the usual routine of a sound English Education, Latin, Natural Philosophy, Biblical Studies, Singing, Drawing, and School Practice.

HENRY RICHARD, }
JOSEPH BARNETT, } Hon. Secs.

7, Walworth-place, Walworth.

PARALYSIS, ASTHMA, INDIGESTION.

—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded gratis, on receipt of two stamps for postage. Terms One Guinea a week.

FIFTY-THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT

MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE OR EXPENSE, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decles, Archbishop Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, acrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, is it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY, & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General, London, Dec. 2, 1847

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica that they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decles. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.

STUART DE DECLES.

Cure No. 49,332.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."

MARIA JOLLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-croft, Herts.; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 46,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatsacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906.—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food."

Athol-street, Perth.

JAMES FORSTER.

Cure No. 180. "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Fool Anthony, Tiverton." No. 4,508. "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk." No. 81. "Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Food. Andrew Fraser, Haddington." No. 42,130. "Major General King, Exmouth, cure of general debility and nervousness." No. 29,110. Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time. No. 26,416. William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-at-law, King's College Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food. No. 32,814. Captain Allen, recording the cure of a lady from epileptic fits. No. 26,419. The Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks, a cure of functional disorders. No. 24,914. The Rev. Thomas Minster, cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. No. 41,617. Dr. James Shorland, late surgeon in the 96th Regiment, a cure of dropsy. No. 24,947. Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, of Bromley, recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy. No. 37,403. Samuel Laxton, Esq., Leicester, a cure of two years' diarrhoea. Mr. William Martin, a cure of eight years' daily vomitings. Richard Wiltoughby, Esq., London, formerly of Calcutta, a cure of many years' biliousness. No. 32,836. "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skithreen." No. 58,034. Grammar School Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850. "Gentlemen, We have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. E. Ambler." No. 4,876. Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London, 22 November, 1849. "Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant." This infant was sixteen days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.

No. 52,418. Dr. Grise, Magdeburg, recording the cure of his wife from pulmonary consumption, with night sweats and ulcerated lungs, which have resisted all medicines, and appeared a hopeless case. No. 52,421. Dr. Gattiker, Zurich. Cure of cancer of the stomach, and fearfully distressing vomitings, habitual flatulency, and cholera. All the above parties will be happy to answer any inquiries.

No. 51,482. Dr. Wurzer's testimonial. "Bonn, 19th July, 1853. This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. Rud. Wurzer, Counsel of Medicine and practical M.D. in Bonn." Col. H. Watkins, of Gratham, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broadwell Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of angina pectoris; and 50,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, testimonials of the very extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1lb. 2s. 9d., 2lb. 4s. 6d., 5lb. 11s., 12lb. 22s. super refined, 3lb. 22s., 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, Piccadilly; Croese and Blackwell; and may be ordered through all respectable booksellers, grocers, and chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Many invalids having been seriously injured by spurious imitations under closely similar names, such as Revalenta Arabica food and others, the public will do well to see that each canister bears the name:—

BARRY DU BARRY, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London in full without which none is genuine.

of the journey would the cable require to be more than 900 miles long; and as it seems pretty certain that a sand bank extends, with good soundings, all the way to Cape Farewell, there would be little difficulty in mooring the cable to a level and soft bottom. The only obstacle that we see is the strong partiality of the Esquimaux for old iron. The mere expense of making and laying the cable would not be much more than double that of building the new Westminster Bridge across the Thames."

BIRTHS.

July 31st, at 88, Abbotford-place, Glasgow, Mrs. WILLIAM LOGAN, of a son.
August 1st, at Sydenham, the wife of S. LAING, Esq., M.P., of a son.
August 2nd, in Tilney-street, the Viscountess NEWARK, of a son.
August 2nd, at St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, Mrs. ALFRED TOZER, of a daughter.
August 7th, at New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Mrs. JAMES SPICER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 25th, at Geneva, Count ADRIEN DE REVEL, Envoy Extraordinary of the King of Sardinia at the Court of Vienna, and formerly at the British Court, to EMILY DE VIRY, widow of the Chevalier WILLIAM DE VIRY, and daughter of the late BASIL MONTAGU, Esq., Q.C.
August 1st, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, HENRY WATTS, of University College, London, and of the Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill, to SOPHIE, second daughter of M. HENRI HANHAUT, of Mulhouse (Haut Rhin), and grand-daughter of Mr. HANHAUT, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.
August 1st, at Richmond, Yorkshire, by the Rev. A. Headlam, T. E. HEADLAM, Esq., M.P., for Newcastle-on-Tyne, to ELLEN PERCEVAL, eldest daughter of the late MAJOR VAN STRAUBENZEE, R.A., of Eastfield-house.
August 2nd, at the Independent Chapel, Oldham-road, Manchester, by the Rev. James Bidell, Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, of Harpurhey, to CAROLINE, fourth daughter of Mr. ROBERT WALMSLEY, pawnbroker, Manchester.
August 2nd, at the Congregational Church, Kentish-town, by the Rev. S. T. Porter, of Glasgow, THOMAS CHALLIS, Esq., of Holloway, to Miss PORTER, of Highgate.
August 2nd, at Brunswick-square Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. J. H. Godwin, of New College, Mr. JOSEPH GODWIN, of Cotham, to SARAH ANNE, eldest daughter of HENRY VALLANCE, Esq., of Portland-square, Bristol.
August 2nd, at Chevening, the seat of Earl STANHOPE (the father of the bride), Lord HARRY VANE, M.P., to the Lady DALMONT.
August 2nd, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Mr. RICHARD HIGGINS, to HELEN, widow of the late Mr. THOMAS HAWKINS.
August 3rd, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. John Howard Hinton, M.A., MARY RIDGWAY to THOMAS COOPER, of H. M. Customs, Liverpool.
August 3rd, at the Old Meeting, Ware, by the Rev. R. Rickards, Mr. JOSEPH FAYOR to Miss ANN THOMPSON, both of Hoddesdon.
August 3rd, at the Baptist Chapel, Bratton, Wilts, by the Rev. Joseph Preece, Mr. GEORGE CHIBULETT, accountant, Bristol, to Mrs. NEWTH, of Bratton.
August 3rd, at the Congregational Chapel, Market-Drayton, Salop, by the Rev. D. W. Evans, the Rev. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, of Kilbrandon Manse, East-dale, County of Argyle, to SARAH ANNE COLLINGS CHURCHLEY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH CHURCHLEY, of Glasgow.
August 5th, at St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, London, by the Rev. J. J. Toogood, rector, Mr. GEORGE J. S. HART, chemist, to ELIZABETH EMILY, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, of the city of Worcester.
August 7th, at the Independent Chapel, Old, by the Rev. John Spence, Mr. JOS. GATES, grocer, Tring, Herts, to ANN CHAPMAN, third daughter of Mr. JOHN WIGGINS, of Orton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

July 26th, at Nice, in the 67th year of her age, MARY SABILLA, the wife of VINCENT NOVELLO, Esq.
July 30th, at Buxton, deeply regretted, the Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS JAMES NOEL, rector of Teston and Nettlestead, county Kent, aged 61.
July 30th, after a few days' illness, WARREN, eldest son of WARREN S. HALE, Esq., of Queen-street, City, and Hampstead.
July 30th, aged 21, WILLIAM, the only son of the Rev. WILLIAM WALL, of Percy Chapel.
July 30th, at Caledonia House, Ryde, Isle of Wight, JANE, wife of the Rev. R. FERGUSON, LL.D.
July 31st, MARY, the affectionate and beloved wife of Mr. WILLIAM JONES, coachbuilder, Above Bar, Southampton, in the 56th year of her age.
July 31st, at Manor House, Caterham, Surrey, HENRY AGLIORNY AGLIORNY, Esq., of Nunery, in the county of Cumberland, M.P. for the Borough of Cockermouth, in the 65th year of his age.
July 31st, Mr. W. HOLLAND, of Blackheath-road, Greenwich, for many years an active member of the London Itinerant Society, and Deacon of the Baptist Church, Lewisham-road, Greenwich.
August 1st, at Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, and in his 61st year, KENNETH MURCHISON, Esq., formerly Governor of Penang and Singapore, and only surviving brother of Sir RODERICK I. MURCHISON.
August 2nd, at Brighton, Mrs. SARAH LUND, aged 65, widow of the late CHRISTOPHER LUND, of 72, Newgate-street, City.
August 4th, at Woodbourne, near Belfast, MARY, the wife of EDWARD CHARLEY, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late ANDREW CALDECOTT, Esq., of Woodford Hall, Essex.
August 5th, at his residence, 1, Union-place, New Kent-road, after a few days' illness, the Rev. THOMAS CHAFFEY, aged 73.
August 6th, at the house of his brother, 7, Torriano-avenue, Camden-road Villas, London, WILLIAM KEELING, Esq., solicitor, of Newport, Salop.
August 6th, the Rev. SAMUEL WELLS KILPIN, of Reading, aged 31 years. This talented and earnest minister entered on his first pastoral charge about four years since at Trinity Chapel, Reading. His loss is felt to be a heavy trial, and a warm sympathy is extended to his youthful widow and two fatherless babes.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

On Thursday Consols were done at 92, when, without any rumours to that effect having been circulated, the Bank of England rate of discount was put down $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which at once rallied the prices to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is thought that the Directors have been premature in their decision to reduce the rate of discount. On Friday there was a further advance, which was maintained on Saturday—the prospect of improved weather and of an attack on Sebastopol giving greater buoyancy to the Funds. On Monday the market was firm, though inactive. To-day there has been an active demand for money, which brought a good deal of stock into the market. The opening prices were not maintained. Consols have been operated in from 93 to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and from 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ for account, and are now 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ for time. Reduced were dealt in from 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{4}$; the Three and a Quarter per Cents. from 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 93 $\frac{1}{2}$. There was a bargain in the New Two and a Half per Cents. at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bank Stock is lower, at 209. Exchequer Bills and Bonds are quiet, without alteration in price. The third instalment of £500,000 on the last two millions of Exchequer Bonds fell due to-day.

Foreign Securities are all well supported, especially Spanish and Peruvian Stocks. The business has comprised Brazilian Five per Cent. Bonds at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$; Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ditto at 93 $\frac{1}{2}$; Equa for Bonds at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Grenada Bonds at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at 69 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Deferred, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Committee's Unfunded Certificates at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Railway Share Market is quiet, with a fair amount of business, and but slight fluctuations in price, the only material feature being a fall of more than 2 per cent. in the Great Northern A Stock. Lancashire and Yorkshire was dealt in at 69. Brightons at 107 to 106. Great Westerns at 77 to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$. North Westerns, 106 to 105 $\frac{1}{2}$. South Westerns, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$. Midlands, 68. South Wales, 36. Caledonians, 64. York and North Midland, 57 57 $\frac{1}{2}$. Northern of France is higher, at 33. Great Western of Canada Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$. Zealand Danish Railway, £20 paid, 15.

English and Scottish Australian Bank was higher, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; but Union of Australia declined 30s. The London Joint Stock Bank Shares are firmly held. Victoria Dock Shares were at 15s. dis. Australian Agricultural Company's Shares, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace Shares, £1 dis. Peel Rivers, £1 dis. Van Diemen's Land Company's Shares were firmer, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. North British Australasian Land, 5s. dis. Scottish Australian, 2s. 6d. lower.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July present very satisfactory results. The declared value of our exports shows an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year of £934,908, although upon that occasion the improvement was unusually large. The chief augmentation has again been in metals, owing to the universal demand for iron, but cotton and woollen manufactures are also on the favourable side. The other items, with the exception of hardware and cutlery, which likewise figure for a large total, call for no particular remark, but indicate a sound condition of trade in almost all departments. The only articles which show a falling off of the slightest importance are linen manufactures and yarn.

The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week show general steadiness, and in some cases considerable animation. At Manchester the amount of business has been satisfactory, especially as regards the home demand. The Birmingham iron-markets show undiminished animation, and notwithstanding the recent monetary disasters at New York, extensive orders are coming in from the United States. The threatened strike of a portion of the operatives has been abandoned, and Birmingham still remains without the blot of these interruptions. In the miscellaneous trades of the place the present amount of occupation is very various. Some are extremely active, but a larger proportion are dull, and the pauper returns are therefore less favourable than at this time last year. At Nottingham there has been nothing new. The Australian and home orders are good, and confidence is well maintained. In the woollen districts a decided improvement is apparent, and the transactions have been larger than for some time past. During the week some failures have occurred at Manchester and elsewhere, but entirely of a minor character, except that of the hardware house of Henry Rogers and Sons, of Wolverhampton, who still, however, carry on their business, and whose difficulties are expected to be only temporary.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat'dy.	Monday.	Tuesd.
3 per Ct. Consols	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Ac-	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	223	223	223	223	223	223
India Stock	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	211
Bank Stock	—	1 pm	—	2 pm	2	2 pm
Exchequer Bills	—	3 pm	2 pm	—	4	4 pm
India Bonds	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 9-16	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued	£ 26,771,780	Government Debt	£ 11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,771,780
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,771,780		£26,771,780

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£ 14,553,000	Government Securities	£ —
Reserve	3,335,739	(including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,775,383
Public Deposits	2,302,361	Other Securities	13,610,093
Other Deposits	11,124,260	Notes	6,257,060
Seven Day and other Bills	1,039,720	Gold and Silver Coin	712,544
	£32,335,080		£32,335,080

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 3rd day of August, 1854.

Friday, August 4th, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains notices that the following places have been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:—Presbyterian Chapel, Wigan. Wesleyan Chapel, Farnfield, Nottinghamshire.

BANKRUPT.

ALDRIDGE, J. W., Witham, Essex, corn merchant, August 15. September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Stevens and Satchell, Queen-street, Cheapside; and Messrs. Banks and Stevens, Witham, Essex.

BEANSCOTT, B., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, looking-glass frame manufacturer, August 17, September 14; solicitor, Mr. Roscoe, King-street, Finsbury-square.

BOYDEN, T., and MANFORD, J. E., Cullum-street, City, merchants, August 15, September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

BULLOCK, W., Warwick, ironmonger, August 14, September 4; solicitors, Messrs. Nicks, Warwick, and Hodgson, Birmingham.

CALISHER, N. J., Norfolk-street, Strand, Jeweller, August 17, September 7; solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-Circus.

CALISHER, J., Norfolk-street, Strand, Jeweller, August 15, September 7; solicitor, Mr. Sydney, Finsbury-Circus.

FISHER, C., and COLLYER, J., Southampton, ship plumbers, August 14, September 8; solicitors, Messrs. Tippetts and Son, Sisc-lane, Bucklersbury.

HAMMOND, S., Leeds, flax spinner, August 22, September 26; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Gaunt, Leeds.

HOWARD, J., Norwich, butcher, August 15, September 19; solicitors, Mr. Jay, Bucklersbury; and Messrs. Jay and Pilgrim, Norwich.

MACKAY, J. H., St. Helen's-place, City, merchant, August 17, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers.

MASON, R., Manchester, stationer, August 16, September 6; solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

MILLIGAN, J., Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, draper, August 15, September 5; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.

OATES, J. H., Halifax, Yorkshire, painter, August 21, September 22; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WILLIAMS, J., Plymouth, dealer in Berlin wools, July 7.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

ROLFE, B., and MOORE, B. A., Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailors, second div. of 2s., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.—HUTCHINSON, T., Park-street, Westminster; Great Grimby, Lincolnshire; and Anston, Yorkshire, railway contractor, first div. of s. 6d., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.—ASHLEY, T., Coleman-street, Camberwell, licensed victualler, first div. of 7s. 8d., August 7, and subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury.—WHITEHEAD, G., Fleet-street, City, and Boyle-street, Burlington-gardens, printer, fourth div. of 1s., August 9, and subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court.—SHEAP, H., Witham, miller, first div. of 2s. 1d., August 9, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.—NEWBOLD, T., Jun., Sheffield, merchant, fourth and final div. of 5-16d., August 9, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.—BISHOP, R., Vere-street, Oxford-street, hotel keeper, first div. of 3d., August 9, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.—JONES, G. F., East Halsey, surgeon, first div. of 1s. 3d., August 9, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.—LEWIS, J. W., Wilton, Worcestershire, PATRICK, W. H., Birmingham, and LEWIS, E., Stourport, Worcestershire, tin plate workers, first div. of 4s., August 3 and 17, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham.—LEWIS, E., Stourport, Worcestershire, tin plate worker, first div. of 10s., August 3 and 17, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham.—LEWIS, J. W., Wilton, Worcestershire, tin plate worker, first div. of 2s. 6d., August 3 and 17, and every alternate Thursday, at Mr. Bittleston's, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

GRATIAUX, W. H., Glasgow, and Eastfield, Rutherglen, dyer, August 15.

JOHNSTONE, W. G., Dumfries, bookseller, August 14.

MITCHELL, G., Paisley, dyer, August 17.

CURTIS, T. A., and HADDEN, A., Grandholm Works, Aberdeen-shire, flax spinners, August 15.

BENNETT, R., Kelso, cabinet maker, August 14.

ROSS, J., Glasgow, marble cutter, August 18.

Tuesday, August 8th, 1854.

BANKRUPT.

ARMSTRONG, W., and HAWKES, W. O., Shrewsbury, tailors, August 18, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Loxdale and Peale, Shrewsbury; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

BISHOP, J., Southampton, boot-maker, August 18, September 22; solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Turner; and Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.

COPPINGER, H., Hawkhurst, Kent, tailor, August 17, September 22; solicitors, Messrs. Thomson and Son, George-street, Minories.

DAVIES, E., Harrow-road, Paddington, and Park-terrace, Regent's park, oilman, August 17, September 22; solicitor, Mr. Carpenter, Elm-court, Temple.

EDWARDS, G., Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, August 21, September 10; solicitors, Mr. Carlsake, Bridgewater; and Messrs. Castle, Henderson, and Co., Bristol.

FOURDRINIER, G. H., Stoke-upon-Trent, paper manufacturer, August 18, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Kerry and Sheppard, Stoke-upon-Trent; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.

HUTTON, T. B., Birmingham, wine merchant, August 18, September 14; solicitor, Mr. Greaves, Birmingham.

HOOPER, W., Bristol, cabinetmaker, August 21, September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

HINGESTON, G., Lyme Regis, money scrivener, Aug. 16, Sept. 14; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

HOLLOWAY, T. J., Salisbury, rope manufacturer, August 18, September 22; solicitor, Mr. Wyatt, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

JERNES, G., Sheffield, brush manufacturer, August 19, September 22; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Sheffield.

KIMPTON, T., Liverpool, carrier, August 17, September 14; solicitors, Messrs. Fenwick and Aspinall, Liverpool.

NIELD, W. R., and COLLANDER, H. H. W., Cannon-street, West, warehouseman, August 21, September 25; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Elgin-chambers, Ironmonger-lane.

NORMAN, W. C., Shoreditch, tailors' trimming-seller, August 19, September 19; solicitor, Mr. Reed, Elgin-chambers, Ironmonger-lane.

SUDGEN, J., and WEBSTER, G., Bradford, Yorkshire, wool-staplers, August 22, September 18; solicitors, Mr. Lees, Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Harwick, Leeds.

TURTLE, H., Mount-Etna-place, Mile-end-road, cheesemonger, August 19, September 19; solicitors, Messrs. Ashburt, Waller, and Morris, Old Jewry.

TAYLOR, H., Newbury, grocer, August 14, September 21; solicitors, Messrs. Graham and Lyde, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple.

TROTMAN, S., Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer, Aug. 19, Sept. 10; solicitor, Mr. Trenfield, Chipping Sodbury.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

POWELL, T. L., Romsey, Hants, upholsterer; second div. of 1s. 4d., on Thursday next, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street.

DUNTHORN, J., Broadwall, Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, corn dealer; final div. of 4s. on Thursday next, at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street.

ASHTON, H., and SPRIGGS, S. S., Aldermanbury, warehousemen; third div. of 10d., next Wednesday, at Mr. Edwards, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

ASHTON, H., Aldermanbury, warehouseman; final div. of 20s. on the separate estate, on Wednesday next, at Mr. Edwards's, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street.

BURN, A., Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor; first div. of 4s. 1d., any Wednesday, except between the 17th of August and 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

COLK, W., North Walsham, Norfolk, wine merchant; second div. of 2s. 1d., any Wednesday, except between the 17th of August and 1st of November next, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

BRANER, C., Sheffield, wood-dealer; first div. of 3s. 6d., on Friday next, or any Saturday after the 7th of October next, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield.

BURGIN, J., Sheffield, tailor; first div. of 7s., on Friday next, or any Saturday after the 7th of October next, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield.

PROCKTOR, G., final div. of 7s. 6d., on the separate estate, on Tuesday next and 10th of October, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

PROCKTOR, G. J., and T., Rochdale, cotton-spinners; further div. of 8d., on Tuesday next and 16th of October, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMERON, P., Glasgow, Wright, Aug. 18.

CUTPER, J., Langloan, Lanarkshire, Aug. 18.

DICKSON, T. M. and Co., Glasgow, merchants, Aug. 16.

PURVIS, A., Milngavie, Stirlingshire, contractor, Aug. 21.

SQAIB, W., Cantray-mills, by Ardersier, Aug. 18.

DUTY OFF TEA!

THE Reduction of the Tea-duty, and the easy state of the Tea Market, enable PHILLIPS and COMPANY to sell

STRONG BLACK TEA	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	RICH SOUCHONG TEA	3s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 6d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, of extraordinary quality and strength							4s. 0d.
STRONG GREEN TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.				
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.		BEST MOYUNE GUNPOWDER			4s. 8d.
THE BEST PEARL GUNPOWDER, very choice		5s. 0d.					
GOOD COFFEE	11d.	11½d.	1s.	PRIME COFFEE	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.
THE BEST MOCHA, and				THE BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES			1s. 4d.

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to any Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application.

Markets.

MARK LANE, Monday, 7th August, 1854.

The quantity of English wheat at market this morning was very trifling, and the unsettled state of the weather in the past week, and consequent rise of prices in the country markets, caused our millers to pay 3s. to 4s. per qr. more to-day than on Monday last; in foreign wheat there was hardly so much doing as on Friday, but holders would not sell excepting at a small advance. American flour was 1s. to 2s. per barrel higher; but the demand not active at these rates. Beans rather dearer. In peas little doing. Barley slow sale and offering lower. We had a moderate arrival of oats, and good corn in better demand and 6d. to 1s. per qr. dearer than on Monday last. A few samples of new rapeseed sold at £28 to £29 per last, the quality fine. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	62 to 70	Dantzic	68 to 76
Ditto White	68 74	Konigsberg, Red	64 72
Linc., Norfolk, &		Pomeranian, Red	66 72
Yorkshire Red	74 84	Rostock	66 72
Northumb. & Scotch	74 84	Danish & Holstein	64 68
Barley malting (new)	32 34	East Friesland	62 64
Distilling	32 34	Petersburg	50 58
Malt (pale)	60 70	Riga and Archangel	44 46
Beans, Mazagan.	38 46	Polish Odessa	52 58
Ticks	40 42	Marianopoli	62 66
Harrow	42 54	Taganrog	50 52
Pigeon	25 56	Egyptian	36 38
Peas, White	44 46	American (U.S.)	66 72
Grey	36 38	Barley Pomeranian	30 32
Maple	36 38	Konigsberg	32 34
Boilers	46 48	Danish	30 32
Tares (English)	38 40	East Friesland	28 30
Foreign	36 40	Egyptian	24 25
Oats (English feed)	26 28	Odessa	25 26
Flour, town made, per		Beans—	
Sack, of 280 lbs.	42 60	Horse	34 42
Linseed, English	58 60	Pigeon	42 44
Baltic	60 62	Egyptian	42 44
Black Sea	62 64	Peas, White	43 44
Hempseed	36 40	Oats—	
Canaryseed	54 56	Dutch	23 28
Cloverseed per cwt. of		Jahde	22 28
112lbs. English	48 52	Danish	22 26
German	50 60	Danish yellow feed	25 29
French	40 44	Swedish	25 26
American	40 42	Petersburg	26 27
Linseed Cakes, £13 10 to £14		Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Rape Cake £5 10 to £6 per ton		New York	30 34
Rapeseed £29 to £30 per last		Spanish per sack	50 52
		Caraway Seed	32 34

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 7.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, but its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts were moderate as to number, and there was a material falling off in their general weight and condition. The attendance of buyers being good, the beef trade ruled brisk, at fully Friday's advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The general top price for beef was 5s. per 8lbs.; but a few very superior Scots were sold, by weight, at 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,950 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 50 horned and polled Scots. We were seasonably well supplied with sheep, but at least two-thirds of them were in very middling condition. The primest sheep were, therefore, in good request at full current prices. Otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state, yet prices were fairly supported. Prime lambs were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior breeds met a slow sale at Friday's decline. The show of calves was again extensive; nevertheless, the veal trade was steady, and prices had an upward tendency. Pigs—the supply of which was but moderate—sold on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior		Prime coarse wool-	
Beasts	3 6 3 8	led Sheep	4 2 4 8
Second quality do.	3 10 4 2	Prime South Down	
Prime large Oxen	4 4 4 8	Sheep	4 10 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Large coarse Calves	3 4 4 2
Coarse and inferior		Prime small do.	4 4 5 0
Sheep	3 6 3 8	Large Hogs	3 0 4 2
Second quality do.	3 10 4 0	Neat small Porks	4 4 4 8

Lambs 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, August 7.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were moderately good for the time of year. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal moved off steadily at very full prices; otherwise the demand was tolerably firm, at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef	3 4 3 6	Small Pork	4 2 4 8
Middling do.	3 8 3 10	Inferior Mutton	3 6 3 8
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Middling do.	3 10 4 2
Do. small do.	4 4 4 6	Prime do.	4 4 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 4 0	Veal	3 2 4 8

Lambs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 7.—Last week's imports of potatoes into London was only six casks from Limerick, and twenty-five baskets from Rotterdam. The supplies of English have become less extensive, whilst the demand is rather active, and prices have an upward tendency. Present rates vary from 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

SEEDS, Monday.—Owing to the unsettled weather of the past week, our market for new seeds ruled firmer this morning; but supplies not yet being fully to hand, prices are for the most part nominal. New Rapeseed comes slowly to hand, and is fully as dear. Canaryseed remains a very heavy sale. New Seeds are coming to hand in good condition. New Rape is selling at £26 10s. to £30 per last. Canary is very dull, at barely the late decline. Black Sea Linseed is dull, at 60s. to 62s.; first St. Petersburg, 58s. to 59s.; East India, 60s. to 62s. per quarter. The imports to this period are 104,445 quarters, against 102,795 quarters in 1853. Rape is scarce, and East India is worth 56s. to 57s.; fine German, 60s. Imports 40,680 quarters, against 40,121 last year.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—A slight increase in the demand for Irish Butter occurred towards the end of last week, induced by a decline of 2s. on all kinds; the transactions, however, were on a limited scale, and the appearances at the close of the market indicated the probability of lower rates. Dutch, of best quality, and also French, met free buyers at 2s. advance; for other kinds there was a slow sale, and no change in value. Bacon—Prime Irish and Hambro' sides of mild cure were scarce and wanted, and prices 1s. to 2s. dearer. Stale and hard salted were saleable at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. Of American sides and middles nothing new to report. Hams not so much sought after. Lard dull.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.		s. s.	
Friesland per cwt.	90 to 92	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	94 98	Cheddar	68 80
Dorset	100 104	Double Gloucester	60 70
Carlton	—	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	—	York Hams (new)	76 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do.	72 82
Limerick (old)	—	Irish do.	66 76
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	74 76
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	Waterford	—

TALLOW, Monday, August 7.—Our market continues steady, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot, is quoted at 67s. 3d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 68s. 3d. per cwt. Town tallow, 66s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 8d. per 8lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	25,380	32,541	41,383	18,258	33,987
Price of Y.C.	30s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	30s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	30s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	30s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.	30s. 6d. to 37s. 9d.
Delivery last week	1,272	1,424	1,308	1,661	946
Ditto from 1st June	11,493	13,052	9,345	13,917	9,632
Arrival last week	1,591	312	135	1,247	1,315
Ditto from 1st June	11,239	9,060	10,100	8,860	7,619
Price of Town	38s. 0d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	53s. 6d.	63s. 6d.

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 9½d. to 10½d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

COALS, Monday.—A general advance on all coals, and a general sale. Stewart's, 22s.; Hartlepool, 22s.; Russell Hetton's, 20s. 9d.; Belmont, 21s.; Garforth, 20s.; Eden Main, 21s. 3d.; Northumberland, 19s.; Rupin Grange, 21s. 3d.; Hetton's Lynes, 21s.; Richmond, 21s.; Hartley's, 18s.; Wylam, 19s.; Tanfield, 16s. 6d.—Fresh arrivals, 39.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 29.

s. d.		s. d.	
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3 to 0 3½	pr lb	
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½		
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 3½		
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 3½ to 0 4		
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½		
Horse Hides	6 6 to 0 0 each.		
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0		
Ditto, full	6 0 to 0 0		
Lambs	2 3 to 3 5		
Shearlings	1 8 to 2 3		

Hops, Borough, August 7.—The accounts received from the hop plantations this morning, on the whole, are considered to be rather more favourable, and the duty is estimated at £25,000; still the plant is in a very precarious state, and, with unfavourable weather for the next six weeks, it is thought, may not produce half that amount. The market is firm, and foreign hops in bond bring from 25s. to 30s. per cwt. advance on late prices.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, August 7.—The market closed with firmness, and the prices of American sorts were tight: all other kinds without change. The sales amounted to 10,000 bales, comprising 500 Perna and Maranhão, at 6½d. to 7½d.; 200 Bahia, at 6½d. to 6½d.; 600 Egyptian, at 5½d. to 6d.; 2,000 Surat, at 3½d. to 4d.; 200 Sea Islands, at 11d. to 19d. per lb.; 1,500 on speculation, and 1,000 for export.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 6,120 bales; of which 1,380 were from Sydney, 1,294 from South Australia, 959 from Van Dieman's Land, 811 from Port Phillip, 750 from the Cape of Good Hope, 713 from Bombay, and the rest from Buenos Ayres, &c. The public sales have been progressing well; and for some of the Australian Agricultural and Peel River Company's wools, very high prices were obtained. There has been more disposition shown to purchase most kinds of English wool, but the prices demanded by holders not being in accordance with the views of the staplers, the amount of business doing has not been extensive. The stock is now good; yet, as the colonial wool sales are still progressing satisfactorily, and as money has become cheaper, a large business is looked forward to.

s. d. s. d.

s. d.		s. d.	
Down tegs	1 0	—	1 1
Half-breds	0 11½	—	1 0½
Ewes clothing	0 11	—	1 0
Kent Fleeces	1 0	—	1 1
Combings Skins	0 11	—	1 1
Flannel Wool	0 11	—	1 1
Blanket Wool	0 8	—	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	0 11	—	1 0½

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The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica that they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.

STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food.—

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Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of 15, Hill-street, Peckham Surrey, at the office of Messrs. PETTER and COMPANY, New-street, Doctors' Commons; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, August 9, 1854.